

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 305

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

## DR. HADWEN SPEAKS IN CHARLESGATE ON ANTI-VIVISECTION

Studied Effects of Poison Gas on  
Living Animals at Edge-  
wood Arsenal

Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, member of the Royal College of Surgeons and president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, is in Boston today for a short series of meetings of those opposing the torture of animals in the name of medical advancement, and has joined his voice with those who protest statements made yesterday at a meeting of those who favor vivisection held in Ford Hall and presided over by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University. Dr. Hadwen spoke this afternoon at a reception given by the Anti-Vivisection Society of New England to its many friends in the Charlesgate, 535 Beacon Street.

At 8 p.m. tomorrow Dr. Hadwen will address a meeting open to the public to be held in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston street, on the subject, "Has Vivisection Helped Humanity?" He has just come from California, where he has been speaking in the interests of the campaign for an amendment to the state constitution forbidding vivisection.

Dr. Hadwen recently visited the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland, where the United States Government is carrying on experimentation with animals. There he obtained first-hand information about this practice to which so much objection has been raised.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative Albert Johnson forbidding the use of noxious substances upon living animals for experimental purposes such as those being carried on at Edgewood.

Comment by J. S. Codman  
In commenting upon the meeting today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, John S. Codman, vice-president of the Anti-Vivisection Society of New England, said:

"I attended the meeting and listened to a series of addresses devoted entirely to claims of the great benefits to man and animals resulting from animal experimentation. Many of which claims are disputed by medical men themselves. There are many other questions raised by those opposed to vivisection, which were not discussed at yesterday's meeting, however.

"In regard to the matter of pain involved in the vivisection practically nothing was said, except a general denial of the fact. There was no reference made whatever to certain experiments recently made to which I have called the attention of the public as recently as last January—experiments which showed beyond any doubt, as quoted directly from the experimenters themselves, that such a claim is entirely unwarranted. It was also somewhat a disappointment to me that the question which I had raised in regard to improper experiments upon human beings which had been pointed out had been condoned and excused by the American Medical Association in its pamphlet No. 26, was not touched upon. In fact, it was very noticeable that most of the objections raised by the opponents of vivisection were entirely ignored.

De. Eliot's Statement  
"In regard to the statement of President Eliot that the majority on the question of vaccination and animal experimentation, there seemed to be an underlying assumption that the minority were prepared to resist the will of the majority as expressed by statute. There is no particular reason from any past experience for supposing anything of this kind or for supposing that the minority would resist in the future a properly enacted law, although there doubtless might be individual parents who would protect their children from what they would consider an unwarranted assault. Such being the case, I can only conclude that in President Eliot's remarks there was a veiled threat to suppress the agitation and discussion of the questions of vaccination and vivisection on the ground that such agitation and discussion were contrary to the interest of the community."

Views of Henry D. Nunn  
Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., of Massachusetts, which opposes all forms of medical compulsion, also took exception to statements made at the meeting. In talking the matter over with a Christian Science Monitor reporter he said:

"It seems extremely presumptuous for anyone to point out a mistake of such a revered sage as Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; but Dr. Eliot has always been an advocate of accepting truth from whatever source it may come, and I am sure he will not be offended at my humble criticism of his statement regarding vaccination.

"Dr. Eliot speaks of vaccination as 'one of the greatest discoveries resulting from animal experimentation.' The historical fact is that whatever experimentation has been done in behalf of vaccination has been done on human beings, except for the experiment of trying to produce an artificial supply of cowpox virus by inoculating calves with smallpox. The original supposition was that cowpox was a disease peculiar to cows, the virus from which, introduced into the skin of human beings, would protect them from smallpox. But with the sanitary improvement in the dairy industry, cowpox has entirely disappeared. In order to keep up the vac-

## Recount of Peru's 29 Votes Refused

Pooh Bah of Town Helped to  
Count and Knows It Is Right

PERU, Mass., Nov. 20—There was no recount in Peru of the Lodge-Gaston senatorial vote. Frank G. Creamer, who is chairman of the board of selectmen, chairman of the Democratic town committee and town clerk, explained this today.

"The chairman of the Democratic town committee," he said, "received a blank to have circulated, and to have 10 voters sign, one of those to swear that he believed there was an error in the official count."

Now, being also chairman of the selectmen and town clerk, having helped to do the counting and knowing they were counted right, refused to sign or to circulate the petition. Peru cast a total of 29 votes.

## IDLE COAL MINES TAX CONSUMERS \$1,000,000 EACH DAY

Irregular Employment Adds Big  
Item to Waste in Nation's  
Fuel Production

The following article is the sixth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States, of which not only the public, but Government officials as well have been ignorant. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts herewith and later to be presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—How many men could keep their lives from utter demoralization who lived under circumstances where, day after day, week after week, year after year, they could not find work from day to day when they would work, how much they could work, bread and butter demanding that they must work?

This is the question asked by an ore engineer in reference to the lives of American soft coal miners. Just such a condition as he describes prevails today in the United States, in the most fundamental industry of the Nation. Soft coal mines do not average 220 days of steady employment in the year. No one in the industry, from operator to pick digger, knows a week in advance in which 220 days the work will fall.

Beyond Urban Man's Ken  
The average city dweller who hangs his hat and coat on a peg at 9 o'clock, sits down to eight hours' steady employment, and goes home to his family as the clock ticks 5, simply has no conception of what the intermittent work of the bituminous miner signifies. The miner's family is wholly dependent on him for support. There is practically no other means of support in the narrow, barren valleys where so many of them live.

If worse comes to worst for a laboring man's family in the city, at least wife and daughters can throw themselves into the breach. They can go out and find jobs at no matter what sweat rate, to bolster up the family till the husband has a new post. With all its possibilities for social harm, at the flood tide late tonight, Large gangs of workmen made top speed in putting on the finishing touches of the underwater section of the line this afternoon, when word came that the naval authorities, in charge of the dry dock, will begin at 4 p. m. to flood the dock.

The best crossing yet made by the Majestic is 5 days, 9 hours and 42 minutes on an eastbound voyage last June, from New York to Southampton, Eng. The Cunarder Mauretania holds the world's record for a crossing, having recently made the eastbound trip in approximately five days. The average speed of the Majestic has been 23 knots, though its log indicates that 27 knots have been attained for short distances under favorable conditions at sea.

With 5000 tons of barnacles and marine growth scraped from the Majestic's hull, and the addition of four new propellers to replace worn-out wheels, the speed is expected to be greatly increased, on its next eastbound voyage scheduled to start at New York next Saturday.

White Star Line officials were reluctant today to discuss any speed rivalry between the Majestic and other ocean liners. It is, however, in reliable quarters a general belief that the vessel may win honors of being

## LOUISIANA READY TO HANDLE STATE KLAN ACTIVITIES

White House Statement Says  
Federal Authorities Will Act  
If Interests Are Involved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The state authorities of Louisiana appear at this time to be fully capable of handling any situation within their jurisdiction growing out of activities of secret organizations or other agencies, it was declared in a statement issued at the White House today after a conference on the subject between President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty, Governor Parker of Louisiana and Attorney-General Cocco of that State.

In view of the sufficiency of the State authority, the White House statement said: "There is nothing at this time for the Federal Government to do except give assurance to the State authorities that wherever Federal interests are involved the Federal authorities are ready to extend full co-operation."

Governor Issues Statement  
Governor Parker, upon leaving the White House, issued a statement in which he said:

"The responsible government of the State is determined that regardless of cost or consequence, a most thorough investigation will be made of the outrages reported to have been made by the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

"Certain terrifying outrages have been committed; certain horrifying crimes have been reported, and it is vital that responsibility shall be fixed and offenders punished not because of any organized association, but in spite of this.

"The law of state and nation must be upheld under any and all circumstances."

The Governor said he would remain in Washington until tomorrow, but did not outline his plans.

The White House statement, as well as that by Governor Parker, was interpreted to mean that enforcement of the laws would be left to the state authorities of Louisiana. Before the Federal Government could step in there would have to be ample indication that the local authorities were unable to preserve law and order.

Furthermore, it was interpreted as meaning that no investigators would be assigned to the case by the Department of Justice to determine whether the Ku Klux Klan is responsible for the crimes committed, as charged.

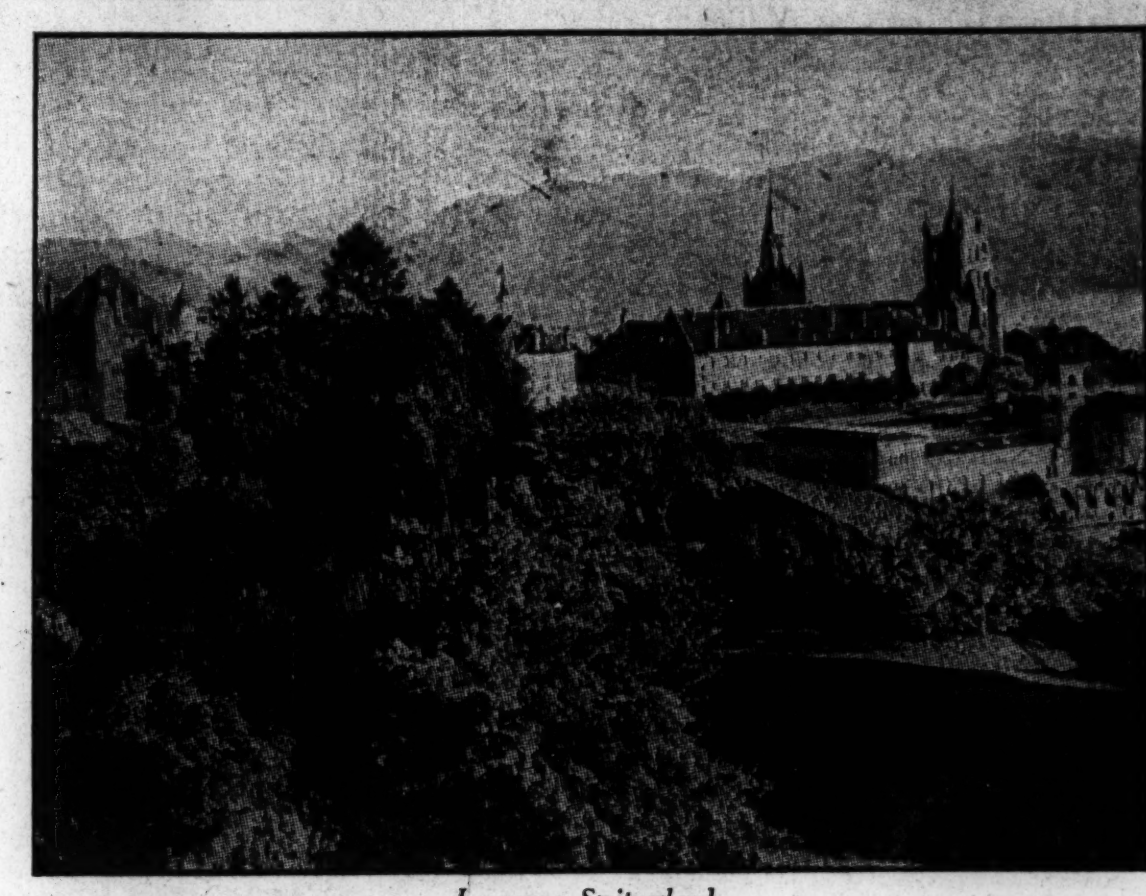
In other words, before the federal Government would move into Louisiana, the state law enforcement agencies would have to show their inability to keep peace. There were unverified reports that governors of other states where the Klan has gained a foothold are contemplating asking the federal Government to make an investigation of the "Invisible Empire."

Government Only Agency  
It is held that the Federal Government would be the only agency that can efficiently oppose the movement, since it is an interstate affair, whereas state authorities must confine their operations to their own boundary lines.

Before going to the White House the Louisiana Governor and Attorney-General had a long conference with William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. It was understood that they laid before Mr. Burns information concerning the reported influence exerted by the Ku Klux Klan among county and other officers in their State.

In investigating the disappearance some weeks ago of Samuel Richards and Watt Daniels from Moorehouse Parish, Louisiana, Governor Parker was said to have found that efforts to ascertain the facts had been hindered by certain county officers. His inquiry in that direction, it was stated officially, led him to believe that there was an interstate connection with which it was not possible for him to deal. It was this phase of the question which has taken up with the federal authorities.

Richards and Daniels disappeared suddenly after Dr. B. M. McKoin. Widely published reports that the Governor came to Washington to seek Federal aid in controlling the situation in his own State, were denied by Mr. Parker. He was emphatic that the whole purpose was to determine whether there could not be co-operation between the Federal and State authorities.



Scene of Big Conference to Discuss Questions Relating to the Straits and the Peace Between Turkey and Greece

## CONGRESS OPENS BRIEF SESSION ON SUBSIDY BILL

Newberry Resignation and Seat-  
ing of Mrs. Felton Postponed  
for Day in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (By The Associated Press)—Congress convened at noon today for the special session of two weeks, called by President Harding for consideration of the Administration ship subsidy bill, on which he is expected to address a joint session tomorrow. In both chambers the usual formalities were followed by adjournment until tomorrow, as a mark of respect for Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, and John I. Nolan (R.), Representative from California.

The Senate was in session only 13 minutes, adjourning without giving an opportunity to Mrs. W. H. Felton of Georgia, or any other new senators, to take the oath of office. In the House the business of getting under way after the recess took considerably more time, but the leaders deferred any actual consideration of legislation until after the President's address tomorrow. There was the usual first day harvest of new bills and resolutions, all of which promptly went to committee, and the opening session was attended also by the usual noisy outburst of welcome by the galleries to new and returning members.

Vice-President Coolidge was compelled to order the applause stopped. Sixty-one senators responded to the Senate roll call. In addition to Mrs. Felton, several other new senators were present, ready to be sworn in. They included Thomas F. Bayard (D.), Delaware; Walter F. George (D.), Georgia; and Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Iowa.

In the House a new amplifying machine, used for the first time, sounded like a ship's siren as it thundered out the voice of the Speaker and the reading clerk.

Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, present to be sworn in as representative at (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## LIBERTY BOND TAX UPHELD BY COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (By The United Press)—States have the right to tax, for state purposes, Liberty bonds exempted from taxation by the Federal Government, the Supreme Court held today. The decision affects millions in Liberty bonds held by national banks over the country.

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## Sultan Muhammad VI Has Arrived at Malta

Malta, Nov. 20  
The British dreadnaught *Malaya*, with Sultan Muhammad VI on board, arrived here this morning. Since the Sultan is traveling incognito, the customary honors and salutes were dispensed with. It is expected that Governor Plumer will board the vessel to extend an official welcome. Muhammad, who is accompanied by his 18-year-old son and three officials, will stay at Ft. Tiger, which has been specially prepared for his reception.

## WETS JOIN RANKS TO FORCE CHANGE IN VOLSTEAD LAW

Branch Leaders Convene to Co-  
ordinate Efforts for Nullify-  
ing Prohibition

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20 (Special)—Foes of prohibition, for the first time in American history, met here yesterday in national convention. Their purpose is to unify the national wet organization, to adopt a congressional policy for modification of the Volstead Act, to consider what influence they can bring to bear on the great political parties, and to take steps to enlarge the propaganda attack on national prohibition.

On all sides delegates to this first meeting of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment expressed the conviction that their get-together would make itself felt in greater activity. Hitherto the big wet organization has been a disjointed affair. State branches sprang up and in the west were often but slightly connected with the national. This conference is designed to tie up the state groups with each other and all with the national, making a vastly more effective machine.

Propaganda methods that won votes for light wines and beer will have thorough exposition, as well as plans that did not profit. In some respects this will be an experience meeting calculated to bring to bear in the next attack on prohibition means that already have proved most effective.

Officials from widely scattered state branches of the association are attending the meeting, which opened at the Jefferson Hotel. Out of the dozens of anti-prohibition organizations that have sprung up, this one, formed by Capt. W. H. Stayton of Baltimore, has become the Goliath of the wets, ab-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT

Dec. 3-9 Set Aside—Call Issued to Authorities and  
Parents to Co-operate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (By The Associated Press)—President Harding, in a proclamation made public yesterday at the White House, sets aside the week of Dec. 3 to 9 as American Education Week. He recommends to the appropriate national, state, and local authorities, that they give their cordial support and co-operation, and also call upon parents to enlist themselves in behalf of closer understanding between the school and the home.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"The ideals of democratic government and democratic education were planted simultaneously in our country. The fathers rightly believed that only a people trained to vision of public needs and duties could develop and maintain the institutions of popular government. The system of universal

## BRITISH TO DECIDE KNOTTY POINT OF OPPOSITION LEADER

Labor Lays Claims to Position—  
Rights to Seats on Front  
Benches

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 20—The assembly of the newly elected Parliament here today brings to a head the knotty question of which party is now to represent "His Majesty's Opposition." This has been raised by Labor, which, upon the strength of its new preponderance in numbers over the other opposition groups, claims to displace the Independent Liberals, whose distinguished leader, Herbert Asquith, was given in the last Parliament an equal opportunity with Labor for the movements of amendments. The point is important, as the opposition fixes the subjects for discussion in committee of supply, and all amendments it moves take precedence over the amendments moved by private members.

It seems that under traditional parliamentary procedure, not only Mr. Asquith, but also Mr. Lloyd George, and other ex-ministers and private councillors are entitled to seats on the front Opposition benches, and a compromise of some kind must take place to prevent one section of the Opposition from blocking another. Today's meeting of Parliament is formal and important only so far as it may indicate a settlement of this disputed question.

Irish Constitution Bill  
The King's speech which is to be much upon the lines of Mr. Bonar Law's election manifesto, follows next Thursday and will be debated, but the main work of the session will not begin until next Monday, when the much discussed bill to confirm the new Irish Constitution, as recently passed by the Dail in Dublin is to be introduced.

The present Government is committed to pass this bill, provided that the text of the Constitution is found to be in conformity with the Irish treaty, agreed to by the British Parliament when Mr. Lloyd George was in power. In that event, the measure may be treated as noncontentious, and even if opposed can be pushed through by the Conservative majority. Winston Churchill some time since stated from his place in Parliament on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George's Government that the Irish Constitution fulfilled this condition. The question of whether he was right in this view is to be raised by the Independent Conservatives; however, and the course of the debate must depend upon the extent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## ALLIES AND TURKS MEET IN LAUSANNE TO DISCUSS PEACE

European Diplomats Assemble  
for Plenary Session to Solve  
Near Eastern Problems

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The Near East peace conference here was formally opened at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. President Haab of Switzerland, the presiding officer, read his welcoming address, to which Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, replied.

First of the leading delegates to arrive was Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece. He was followed by Signor Mussolini, Premier of Italy, wearing the Fascist tricolor in his buttonhole; M. Poincaré, Premier of France; Lord Curzon and Emile Barrère of the French delegation.

The opening proceedings were concluded at 4:15 p. m., the conference adjourning to reassemble at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Hotel du Chateau, at Ouchy.

Since the armistice convention ending hostilities between the Greeks and Turks was signed at Mudania more than a month ago, the Near East peace conference has been eagerly awaited, as many complex questions, among them the negotiating of a final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece, the freedom of the Straits, and fixing of the future status of Turkey, are to be discussed over the conference table.

America's Position  
Much satisfaction was evinced on all sides when it became known that the United States had designated its Ambassador to Italy, its Minister to Switzerland and Rear Admiral Bristol to watch the proceedings. Before the session opened it was intimated that the United States representatives would raise their voices whenever it was in the interest of the United States to do so.

M. Poincaré, representing France, Lord Curzon, representing Britain, and Professor Mussolini, representing Italy again conferred today and it was announced they had completed their negotiations in a spirit of cordial understanding.

Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, who arrived from Paris, called upon and left cards for the "Big Three" leaders.

Case for Greece  
Greece presents a sad spectacle at the Lausanne conference. The advance representatives of the Greek delegation are flying their blue and white flag from the hotel where they are stopping. Mr. Venizelos is to plead Greece's case before the peace conference. The plea will be chiefly for charity—for bread and the shelter necessary to save hundreds of thousands of refugees driven from Thrace by the victorious Turks, and for the protection of the rights of the Greek minorities scattered throughout Anatolia and European Turkey.

Greece seeks to retain special rights which its citizens enjoy in Turkey and which it asserts are necessary to the life and happiness of Christians living in a Muhammadan land. The Greek delegation will also endeavor to protect the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church in Constantinople and prevent his expulsion, which would remove the last vestige of the Byzantine Empire from Stamboul.

The Capitulations  
Although it is too early to define the position of the United States on the various problems to be discussed at the conference, there seems every prospect that the American representatives, who lose their character of "observers," and become full-fledged delegates, with certain reservations, will oppose any project to abandon the extraterritorial privilege which permits foreigners to be tried in consular courts in Turkey.

The American theory is said to be that the Turkish law is essentially based on religious tenets to which foreigners, including Americans, do not subscribe, and that when the lives and property of Americans are involved, it is only natural that they desire to retain the judicial exemptions already authorized either by tradition or by treaty.

When it comes to the taxation of foreigners or foreign property in Turkey, the impression prevails that the United States may advocate some modification of the existing exemption, in the belief that taxation exemption is tantamount to unjust discrimination against the Turkish manufacturer or merchant. America, it is said, may favor out-and-out abolition of this capitulation or privilege and recommend separate taxation arrangements with the various powers.

Mussulman Extremists  
Issue Strong Statement  
By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20—A passionate statement has been issued by Hakim Iqbal Khan, late president of the Civil Disabilities Committee, and Dr. Ensaari, a prominent Mussulman extremist, protesting against what they term the propagandist news cabled to India by the news agencies regarding the happenings in Constantinople and Angora.

The signatories' statement claims that the temporal powers of the Sultan and Caliph are being largely transferred to the National Assembly at Angora, which would thus act as the chief immediate bulwark of the Caliph and place it on a secure foundation. They claim that the Caliph is always elected and is not hereditary.



They thank Aga Khan for his letter to The London Times and approve the suggestion of holding a general conference of Moslems in Egypt. Despite this obviously sincere statement it is clear that considerable anxiety exists among Indian Mussulmans regarding the significance of recent events in the Near East.

## ARMY AND NAVY BUSY IN LEVANT

Military Preparations Pushed on Islands in Mediterranean—Turks Persecute Christians

By Special Cable  
MYTLENE, Nov. 20.—The situation in Constantinople is appalling. The Turkish police are manifesting extravagant enthusiasm in persecuting the Christians and the Turks forming the opposition. Several hundred have been thus far arrested and clandestinely taken to Anatolia and executed. Tremendous uneasiness is manifested among all the racial elements hitherto rebuffing Kemal's sovereignty.

The Greek and Armenian patriarchates, in view of the Allies' unwillingness or inability to protect the minorities against oppression, are endeavoring to placate the Turk by declaring that it is their ardent desire to live on friendly terms with their Turkish secular neighbor and are glad to meet the reign of Nationalist Turkey. Certain groups have been organized with the intention of bringing about a reconciliation between the Turks and the Christians.

To these efforts the Turkish press answers in ironical terms and jeers at the movement, characterizing it as "hypocritical," and stating that it is too late to hope for a response on the part of the Turks, who are now victorious and cannot make any compromise with the "vanquished and vile enemy." Events in the Near East do not lessen the liability of war between Turkey and England. The Turks tenaciously stick to their old policy of violation and provocation, and the interests and privileges of the Allies are openly trampled.

The French have just begun to taste the consequences of their disastrous policy. Their commercial and educational institutions in Anatolia are undergoing humiliation at the hands of the Kemalists, who demand that all foreign institutions should conform to the laws and regulations issued by the Grand Assembly of Ankara. This is evidently a flat contradiction of the notorious treaty signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt with Kemal.

British Transported  
Among Allied subjects the British were the first to receive insults from the Turks. The atmosphere in Anatolia has become almost unbearable for the British. Some 20 British subjects who had gone to Smyrna to restart business were hastily transported here. Great significance is attached to the event.

Competent sources assert that military preparations on a large scale are being feverishly pushed on in Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, and the Balkans. The Greek army in Thrace is steadily increasing in number and power. Well-informed sources assure the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the comparative power of the Greek army has increased immensely and that the forces, numbering over 50,000, are well-equipped and well-armed.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club Forum: "The Near East Today" by Dr. R. Demos of Harvard University and M. Z. Zia Bey of New York, 7:45.  
Morgan Memorial: Negro baby show, 85 Shawmut Avenue, 8.  
Boston School Committee: Weekly meeting, 6:30.  
Symphony Hall: Lecture, Donald R. MacMillan, Atlantic exploration, 8.  
Boston Methodist Social Union: Students Night, members of Boston University Theological School as guests, Convention Hall, 8.  
Modern Language Conference, Harvard University: "The Censorship of Books," by Prof. Bliss Perry, Conant Hall, 8.  
Harvard Engineering Society and Industrial Management Group of Harvard Business School Club, Pierce Hall, 7:30.  
New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: program at Eliot Church, Roxbury, 8.  
Emerson College of Oratory: Recital, "The Gypsy Trail," Joseph E. Connor, 8.  
Four Hundred and First Veterans Association, Boston district: Annual reunion, State Theater ballroom, 8.  
Ninth Regiment Veterans Association Auxiliary: Dinner, headquarters, 6:30.  
Field and Forest Club: Banquet, table discussion, Miss Gladys Garland Boyce, Pierce Building, 8.  
Girls City Club: Fashion show, 8.  
Business Women's Council, Y. W. C. A.: "Letting Go—the Victrola," 8.  
Intercolonial Club of Boston: Entertainment, Roxbury, 8.  
Theaters  
Hollis—"He Who Gets Slapped," 8:15.  
Keiths—Vaudeville, 8.  
Majestic—Vaudeville, 8.  
Selwyn—"It's a Boy," 8:15.  
St. James—"Meat and Man in the World," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.  
Music  
Fine Arts Theater—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.  
Radio  
WGI (Medford Hills)—7, "Geology and Generalogy," by Prof. Alfred Church Lane of Tufts College; concert, Miss Beulah Fitzgerald, soprano.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—9, Concert, KDKA orchestra.  
KWV (Chicago)—8, Vocal concert.  
WJZ (Newark)—9:30, Vocal and instrumental concert.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## TOKIO TO ACCEPT ANTI-JAPANESE LAW

Unfair Treatment by States Is Only Menace to Peace, Says Oriental Leader

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—"The Supreme Court decision finding that the Japanese and other 'colored' races are not admissible to American citizenship will not cause a ripple on the surface of the pleasant relations between Japan and the United States," said Ennosuke Inuishi, president of the Japanese Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"In handing down this decision, the court merely interpreted existing law. It injected no new issue into the relations between Japan and America. It merely affirmed a state of affairs that had already been accepted by the Japanese."

The energetic-speaking leader of the Japanese colony in America made a motion with his hand as if he were sweeping an obstacle aside. Then he went on, gravely:

"The thing that is troubling Japanese official and private minds is not the Supreme Court decision, but the agitation that is going on in various states, particularly on the Pacific coast, to place property, educational and other restrictions upon the Japanese."

"In this relation I am not speaking of Japanese immigrants, but of Japanese born on American soil, who are automatically entitled to American citizenship and all the rights that go with it."

"The state that places upon its statute books any provision that deprives its Japanese citizens of any right accorded to the descendants of immigrants of other nationalities or races is imposing a hardship upon the Japanese which neither Japanese public opinion nor the Japanese Government can ignore."

"So far as the disabilities imposed by existing law upon Japanese immigrants is concerned, we are minimizing the issue to the vanishing point ourselves by reducing Japanese immigration of the laboring class to practically nothing."

"We don't want to send our people to any country where they are not welcome. Business men, the promoters of trade relations between Japan and America, Japan has no desire to keep from coming to America. It is different with the working class, at whom American opposition is chiefly directed."

"The relations between America and Japan are as good as could have been expected. That is to say, they are normal. They will not become abnormal unless some state passes laws or enforces regulations that impose hardships upon the Japanese that are not imposed upon other races."

"Such a hardship would be legislation that deprives Japanese born on American soil of the rights accorded to descendants of immigrants of other races. Our Japanese born on American soil are American in the spirit. They regard America as their home."

"To attempt to restrict them by discriminatory legislation would make a Japanese of this category a man without a country."

"Despite wild talk in some restricted and obscure quarters in Japan, the Japanese recognize the right of the American people to exclude or admit into their country any race they may choose to exclude or admit. We fully concede to them that right."

"But any discriminatory legislation against the Japanese who already enjoy certain basic rights in an equitable way with other races in America, would force Japan to take notice."

## CHILDREN'S THEATER PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special).—The Providence Mothers Union has initiated a movement for a children's theater in this city, to be devoted entirely to juvenile productions. The movement originates in the success of children's plays given by the pupils of the Thomas A. Doyle school. The plays "Cinderella" and "Finding the Way to the Fair" were given publicly on Saturday morning last through the generous free use of a Providence theater by the management.

## ALLIES RULE OUT DISCUSSIONS ON SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA

Peace Meeting in Swiss City May Reveal Unified Policy on Part of France and Great Britain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable  
PARIS, Nov. 20.—What is to be the position of Russia at the Lausanne Conference, which opens today? During the Paris Conference conversations between Lord Curzon and Raymond Poincaré there was a suggestion that consideration of the régime of the Straits might be postponed until such time as Russia was recognized, but in the end the matter was left vague. Benito Mussolini, on the contrary, who met the allied ministers at Territet and afterward at Lausanne, was emphatic concerning the admission of Russia to the whole of the deliberations of the conference. It was impossible to keep Russia out, after having received it at Genoa.

Little attention has yet been paid to this point, but undoubtedly in any Near Eastern settlement, in which the status of the Straits is fixed, Russia must be a consenting party if the Lausanne agreement is to last longer than the Sèvres Treaty.

These conversations, which began during the week-end in Paris and are continuing on Lake Lemann, have taken up one by one the points of Lord Curzon's memorandum of last week. The points dealt with capitulations, concessions, financial and economic subjects. The régime which favors foreigners must continue, although in greatly modified form. Minorities are to be protected by the addition of Allied officers to the Turkish gendar-

## All Members of Same Orchestra But Playing Different Tunes



Reproduced from drawing by J. N. Darling in Collier's National Weekly

## CONGRESS OPENS BRIEF SESSION ON SUBSIDY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

laige from Illinois, was the center of an ever-moving group, eager to meet her.

The resignation of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, the central figure of a long and bitter Senate controversy, will become effective tomorrow. Vice-President Coolidge was unable at today's brief session to present Senator Newberry's letter of resignation and the Michigan Senator's name remained temporarily on the rolls.

## Newberry Resignation Foiled Plans to Reopen Contest for Ousting Him From Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At the roll call of the United States Senate today the name of Truman H. Newberry (R.), from Michigan, was called by the clerk but there was no response, for Mr. Newberry, whose effort to hold his seat is held responsible for the defeat of several Republicans at the last election, has handed his resignation to Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck. The Governor, however, had not yet notified the Senate today, so that Newberry's name is still on the list.

By offering his resignation on the eve of the convening of Congress in special session, Mr. Newberry foiled the plans of Democratic and Progressive Senators to renew immediately the efforts to unseat him. T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, both were ready with resolutions ordering the long-contested case reopened and the fight to oust the Michigan Senator taken up on the floor of the Senate.

Chief Issue in State  
In offering his resignation Mr. Newberry said he had been impelled to retire voluntarily because of the defeat of his Republican colleague, Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, in the election of Nov. 7. "Newberryism" was the chief issue of the Michigan campaign. After his election, Woodbridge N. Ferris (D.), gave notice that his first official act on being sworn in as a Senator would be to demand that Mr. Newberry be "kicked out of the Senate."

The resignation came as a sudden but welcome surprise to most of his colleagues in the Senate, friend and foe alike. His opponents regarded it as a complete vindication of the fight to oust him.

"I am glad that he resigned," said Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas. "I think he did the right thing. He had better have resigned last year, after the decision was handed down by the Supreme Court."

It would have been for his own good and the good of his party."

Ready for Attack  
Mr. La Follette, who reopened the fight against William Lorimer, Senator from Illinois, after the Senate had exonerated him, and who had declared his intention of renewing the fight against Mr. Newberry, said:

"I was prepared to ask the Senate today or Tuesday to reopen the case. It was part of my platform for re-election in my State. My resolution would reveal new and quite startling evidence that Senator Newberry was fully aware of the fact that huge sums were being expended in his behalf. This testimony is definite and convincing."

All of us might as well realize that the time is here to revise our corrupt practices act. The Newberry case will give us an opportunity to do so. There is no real advantage in the threat to unseat a man who is elected by the expenditure of illegal sums. The real advantage would accrue from being enabled at any time during a campaign to step in and audit the books and investigate the candidate's activities in toto. I shall try to steer such legislation through Congress."

As a result of the election the former Senate lineup of 46 to 41 by which Mr. Newberry retained his seat last January has been changed until it now stands 48 for Newberry to 47 against, assuming that all votes would be cast. Democrats were confident that enough Republican votes would change so as to make his reputation certain even at this time. In view of the hopeless situation that confronted him, there apparently was nothing else for the Michigan Senator to do than save his friends further annoyance and embarrassment.

## Big Field of Aspirants for Seat Mr. Newberry Quits

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Political circles here were speculating today over who will be named to succeed Truman H. Newberry, whose resignation as Junior United States Senator from Michigan was announced.

Several names are being mentioned. Among them are Charles B. Warren, Ambassador to Japan, and a Detroit lawyer; James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit; William Alden Smith, whose Senate seat Senator Newberry took; W. W. Potter, state fuel administrator, and Thomas Read, Lieutenant-Governor.

Gov. Alexander Groesbeck said last night that he had no person in mind for the senatorship and would be unable to take any action until he had studied the matter thoroughly.

Woodbridge N. Ferris (D.), Senator-elect, informed of Mr. Newberry's resignation said:

"Senator Newberry, by his resignation, has saved both his friends and enemies from an embarrassing situation. He has relieved the Senate of considerable work. It does away with a thing that would have caused great friction, if I may be allowed to judge."

Charles E. Townsend, whose recent defeat by Mr. Ferris precipitated Mr. Newberry's resignation, said:

"Senator Newberry and his family have suffered quite enough at the hands of those who are not at all worthy to be in his class, either as statesmen, citizens, or patriots. I feel he was unjustly and unfairly attacked. There was no fraud or corruption in Senator Newberry's election. It was foolish to spend so much money, but it was perfectly legal and he was entitled to his seat."

## TZECHS AND POLES DISPUTE OVER LAND

WARSAW, Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence).—For more than a year Poles and Tzechs have been trying to come to an agreement respecting the territory of Jaworzyn. Finally an inter-allied commission decided by a majority of five votes to one to assign the larger part to Poland.

Against this decision the Tzechs have raised a protest voiced by Mr. Benes at the Council of Ambassadors. The question is still in abeyance.

It Spreads Most 'Round the World

The Spread that Everywhere goes with Good Bread

## INDIAN UNIVERSITIES TO BE ORGANIZED

Educational Institutions Much in Public Eye—Financial Difficulties of Calcutta Body

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, November 20.—University topics hold a prominent position in India at the present moment. The Lucknow University has been instituted, that at Allahabad reformed, and an angry controversy is proceeding between the Government of Bengal and the senate of the Calcutta University concerning the insolvency and the conditions of assistance. The Senate has declared that it would be a danger to the cause of education were the Government to proceed with the measure which it has not thoroughly examined from the university point of view, or by possibly departing from the chief recommendations of the Sadler commission that there should be two government bodies of the universities, one academic, one administrative, and that a democratic basis should be fully introduced later.

Local Journal Criticized  
The Senate protested against the Sadler proposals being dropped on account of the financial embarrassment of the university. Much ill-feeling has been created because recently the Bengalee, the moderate Indian journal of Calcutta, republished a critical article from the educational supplement of The Times of London. The article was, of course, available to any journal to reprint, but it seems that the publicity officer in Bengal requested the Bengalee to republish the Times' criticism.

The department's action is considered all-advised, but generally speaking the university is far too sensitive of criticism considering their appalling mismanagement of their finances. The bill before the Legislative Council of Madras explains that the object of the bill is to reform the University of Madras. The bill seems based on the best features in the universities of London, Dacca, and Allahabad.

## To Develop Hostel Life

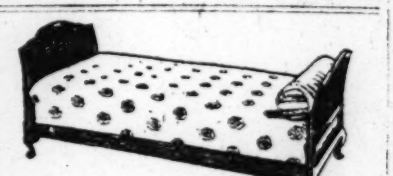
The university will remain the examining body for three-quarters of the 57 country colleges affiliated to it, but the connections between the university and the 12 colleges in and near Madras are made much closer. The university already has a fairly close control over the latter, but hostel life will be greatly developed, so as to encourage the academic atmosphere. A large elective element is to be introduced into the composition of the Senate; Government control is generally to be abolished, and reduced even in finance. The annual grant of three lakhs is proposed, and provision is made for the provincial finances to bear the cost of the university expansion.

## ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Italian colonial army has achieved a notable success in the interior Tripoli occupancy of the region which the Italians abandoned in 1918. Not meeting with any strong resistance, the Italians occupied all the most important strongholds, from whence they dominate a large and fertile territory. The rebels have taken refuge in the Taibuna region.

## EGGS FOR ENGLAND

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 24.—During the first six months of 1922 Egypt sent 100,000,000 eggs to England.



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## Mr. Childers Appeals to the English Courts

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—An interesting comment upon the new Irish Constitution is afforded by the fact that Erskine Childers, one of Eamon de Valera's lieutenants, who is under trial here, has now appealed to the English courts.

Mr. Childers was recently captured by the Free State troops and tried on a charge of carrying arms.

## Gustav Bauer May Form New Ministry

Germany Still Seeking Successor to Dr. Josef Wirth

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Wilhelm Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, is having difficulty in organizing a new government and it is reported in high



Drawn from photograph © Keystone, N. Y.

Gustav Bauer

political circles that he will tell President Ebert that he is unable to succeed. The same informant said that President Ebert will then probably invite Gustav Bauer to undertake the task.

Herr Bauer was Vice-Chancellor in the Wirth Government and is a Social Democrat. In collaboration with Matthias Erzberger in 1919 he formed a ministry which authorized the signature to the Versailles Treaty. Herr Cuno's difficulty in organizing a Government lies in the opposition of the Centrists to him and the differences between the German people's Party and the Socialists, which make it hard to get them to collaborate in a government.

## WELLESLEY, ADDS TO STAFF

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 20.—Mlle. Renée Jardin, a French attorney-at-law, is the newest member of the French department at Wellesley College. A graduate of the University of Paris, she spent one year of the three-year law course studying at the Université de Juives Filles, Neuilly, the nearest approach to a woman's college in France, and the rest of the period working alone in Scotland, where she was teaching French in the University of St. Andrews. Mlle. Jardin appreciates the keenness shown by American girls in their work, and remarks with interest on the students' social life which she says is entirely lacking in France.

## ECONOMIC COURSE TO OPEN

"Present-Day Economic Problems" is the subject of a new course, to open next Wednesday evening, offered by the division of university extension of the Massachusetts State Department of Education. The course will take up questions of supply and demand, foreign exchange and related problems. The classes will be given in the hall of the Boston Public Library by Ernest G. Harwood, headmaster of the Boston Girls' Latin School.

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## BRITISH TO DECIDE KNOTTY POINT OF OPPOSITION LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

to which it can be shown that any contravention of the treaty exists. The objections so far brought up are numerous and important.

## Technical Objections

They are highly technical but can be summed up in the statement that the Constitution, as worded, directly repudiates British supremacy, in that it creates a new class of citizenship unknown in any other of the self-governing British dominions, namely that of "citizen of the Irish Free State," as distinguished from "a British subject." Secondly, it challenges the royal prerogative by denying to the Crown the right to confer any title of honor in Ireland, and thirdly, that its reservation to the Irish Parliament of the decision of whether Ireland is to give "active participation" to Great Britain in case of war, conflicts with the condition laid down in the treaty whereby Ireland is required to afford under these circumstances, "such harbor and other facilities as the British Government may require," for the purposes of defense. These will all have to be considered, but it is still hoped that the bill may be passed before Dec. 6, which is the date when the treaty expires. Thereafter Parliament is to be prorogued, to meet again early in the new year.

## TURKEY IS WARNED OF BALKAN DANGER

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 20.—Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, was accompanied by Senator Contarini and Foreign Office experts when he left for Lausanne. Italian diplomatic and political circles attach the greatest importance to the meeting with Raymond Poincaré and Marquess Curzon because it is the first time that the new Premier has met the allied statesmen. However, the general opinion is that Signor Mussolini will be obliged to change the program of his visit as owing to the short time at the disposal of the foreign ministers it will only be possible to discuss the problems affecting the Near East situation.

Italy's position in the Entente, and its relations with Great Britain and France, which Signor Mussolini hoped to discuss at Lausanne, will be probably postponed until the preliminary meeting of the allied premiers at the Brussels conference. However, it is sure that Signor Mussolini will strongly insist that the Allies oppose firmly the Turkish intransigent demands, which are contrary to the Mudania agreement.

The Tribune, the organ of the Foreign Office, defines clearly the Italian viewpoint, remarking that Italy had never had territorial ambitions in the Orient, but only desired the maintenance of the equilibrium in the East. Italy defended strenuously the right of Turkish territorial integrity, but with just limits as determined by the Mudania agreement. However, continues the Tribune, the Turkish Nationalists today encouraged by their victory, tend to exceed beyond these limits, using methods contrary to their signed undertakings and disregarding the authority of the allied powers. Italy, therefore, is exceedingly wary of Turkey, of the dangers threatening herself in the Balkans as the result of her intransigent attitude.

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## WETS JOIN RANKS TO FORCE CHANGE IN VOLSTEAD LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

sorbing to itself the strength of various pre-prohibition wet groups and advancing the working program on which wets now stand.

St. Louis perhaps won the honor of this meeting because of the distinguished service it did for the anti-prohibition cause in electing a wet United States Senator a few weeks ago. James A. Reed, Missouri's Democratic Senator, came to St. Louis some thousands of votes behind, but this strongly Republican city and its neighborhood wiped all that out and gave him 30,000-odd votes to spare.

"It was the wet (Republican) vote in St. Louis that nominated and elected Senator Reed," said Col. James W. Byrnes, prominent Democrat and vice-president of the Missouri branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The appeal of beer and of Senator Reed's war policy to the Republican German-Americans of this city proved irresistible.

### More Efficient Machine

While there have been wet political campaigns before national prohibition, this machine which is doing its parts here presents a more subtle attack. The greatest political drive the wets made before prohibition was engineered by a brewer and was but thinly disguised as a liquor fight. One man directed the battle and when the election was over the organization dissolved.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, however, comes before the people as a promoter of public interest, whose aim is the good of the country and it enlists numbers of prominent persons without liquor connections. Nevertheless, who it utterly disclaims connections with the liquor interests, the truth is becoming clearer that certain state branches are either directly co-operating with or are receiving the financial benefits of co-operation with brewers. The association has also received contributions from the east where the brewery business, which in the past found their financial interest in the beer trade so strong that they formed an organization in various major cities to fight prohibition.

Captain Statton's association is built on more of a permanent basis than most of its predecessors, is more decentralized and has larger local support. It also has an individual membership list of some hundreds of thousands of names, besides other names it picked up in the last campaign which it will circulate. Its propaganda has no doubt helped to increase recent violations of the Volstead Act. The program adopted here is to be sent to all the members for their approval it is said, certainly for their support.

### Leaders Optimistic

This is the organization that has grown out of the little office that Captain Statton set up in Baltimore after the National Prohibition Amendment passed. He journeyed here and there over the country forming state branches out of the nucleus of local hostility to prohibition. "We expect a strengthening of activity will result from this meeting and that it will crystallize the movement," Colonel Byrnes of the Missouri branch said. "We shall canvass the situation in Congress to see what the wet influences are."

Harry De Loanis, State Director on the energetic Illinois branch, said: "We have never met before but each state has played a lone hand. The time has come for a general pow-wow." He continued:

"The result will probably be that all the states will act on a common agreed plan. This is the forerunner of more active and aggressive movements than we have yet made."

The states were organized at different dates, and in the line of attack from that in the west. This together will naturally be of help all around. The election gave us the first knowledge of what to expect. Before we had been guessing. We know now where stand Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin, and we have the vote in California to go on. Now support the Democratic Party and Republican parties lock horns in 1924. We have found out that we have gained a controlling voice in Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. No party can carry the country with those left out. Those states will prevent any party from getting in. We have got votes representing 35,000,000 people. We feel at least we have the right to say we are in business."

### United More on Congress

Up to the present we have been poorly organized. There has been in the nature of the case little co-operation between the states. This is the first time we had a chance to count our own noses and produce the platform on which we can work jointly. I expect that we shall work out plans to carry the whole thing through under which Congress will be asked to modify the Volstead Act.

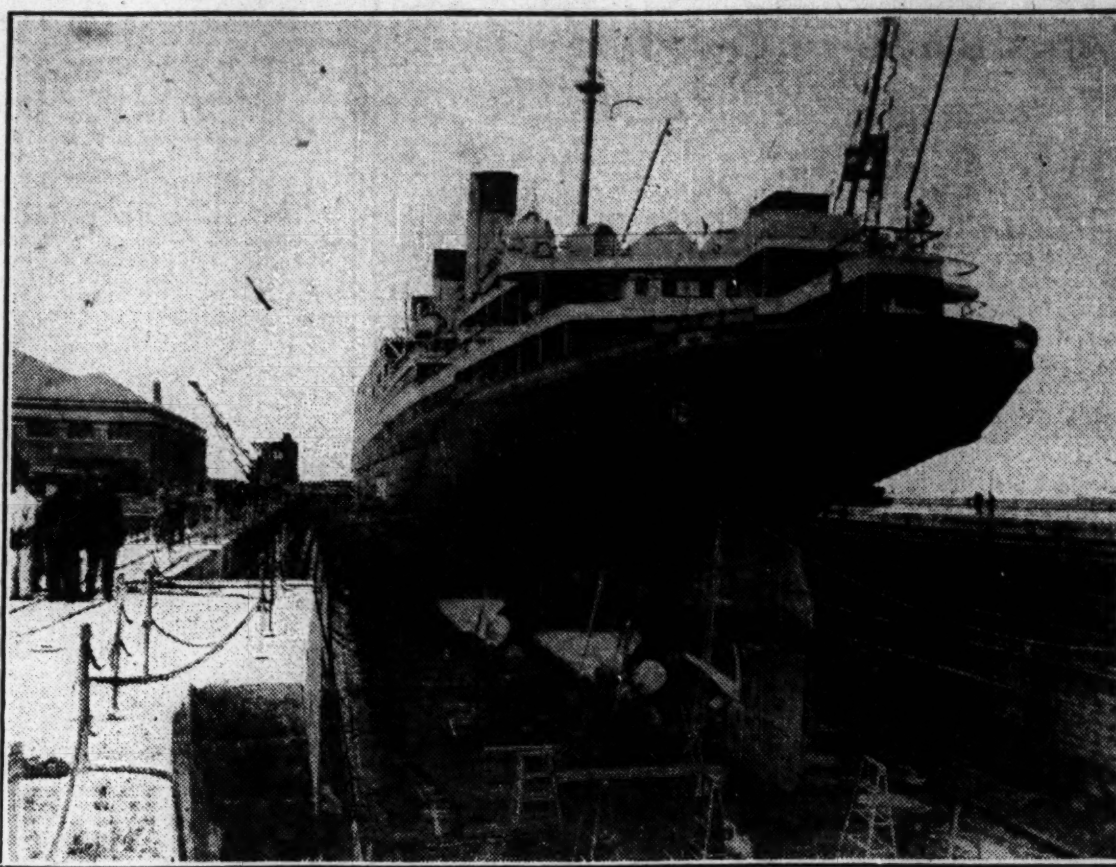
What we arrive at will be presented by the president of each organization to his entire membership, and it will require a majority vote in each state. We have a voting membership of 450,000 in the entire country. We shall advise these members, at any rate. We want help from the rank and file. If we can't get help from the membership, we are lost. We shall send our members a bulletin within 30 days of the results of this meeting.

It is the expectation that basic tactics for congressional action will be decided on at St. Louis. It might not be a good thing to go before the present Congress, which has been strongly dry. Perhaps we had better wait until the Sixty-Eighth Congress, which will have the final say. Undoubtedly some of our people have ideas about this which will be voiced from the floor.

### Third Party Possible

We have even thought of forming a third party, though this is not so probable a consideration that it need be stressed. If the Republicans and Democrats insist on hedging and evading there may be no other alternative but to form a third party. You understand we would not do this unless we had to.

Our work so far has shown that a certain proportion of the people in the United States resent the Volstead Law. We may write in our literature that we stand for obeying the Volstead Act until it is repealed or modified, and a few of us may believe in supporting it until



Majestic in Dry Dock at South Boston. Giant Propellers and Rudder Are Revealed While Repairs are Made

then. But you know that it is being violated. We are dealing with human nature. It is foolish to suppose that our members generally would obey it. Where the vote is against the Volstead Act the majority will either condone violation or violate it themselves. Consequently the Volstead Act will not be enforced where most of these 35,000,000 people live. Naturally it won't. It isn't now.

## IDLE COAL MINES TAX CONSUMERS \$1,000,000 EACH DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

a day. The tax on the miner is greater. It is paid in the evil habits which always follow from intermittency. It is paid by the men, but it is paid, too, by their wives and by their children. It is a cost borne by those whose life is minifig. It is an avoidable cost.

### Improvident Habits Promoted

The alternative to sitting idle is to seek work at another mine. Miners are always on the lookout for better places. Permanency of place is rare. Transiency pervades the system. It is a knapsack existence. It is said that the one rule of a miner is never to accumulate more goods than will go into a valise; the one of a foreman, never to buy a house.

When a miner once gets work, the faster he sends out coal the more money he earns, and the sooner the work is over. Competition among the mines has been carried to such a pitch that there is a tremendous scramble for cheap output. The cream is skimmed. Slow, careful, effective mining is rare. It is generally admitted that in the middle western states for every ton of coal taken from the earth another is left underground to be lost for good. Once a mine is open it must be worked. Mining is a continuous operation, within limits and after the first shaft is driven a constant battle ensues, except where the strata is unusually firm, to keep the roof from falling. One of nature's immutable laws is to fill holes in the ground. Consequently, as much coal is taken out as is conveniently situated, and the rest is left for time to hide for good.

### Attitude of Operators

"There is enough coal to last for generations," operators declare. "Why should we not take the best, and let posterity f of the bill for what is lost? If we mine effectively it will take more capital than we can afford, for our capital is tied up in coal lands which we are not working. Besides, our competitors would underbid us in price. We are doing a public service in mining coal cheaply."

No natural resources are infinite, however. The normal rate of increase in demand each year has been 7 per cent. As much coal has been burned in the past 10 years as in the 80 years before that. "Each year now witnesses the exhaustion of a number of 'live' coal areas," writes a former editor of the Coal Age. "Far more mines producing better grades of coal are being worked out than there are new mines commencing to produce."

But even stronger reason than this for putting an end to the destructive race is the inflation that it helps to promote which is at the bottom of all present coal troubles. The underground forests once they are destroyed will never grow again. In the meantime 150,000 surplus men and \$500,000,000 in unnecessary capital are tied up in their wasteful exploitation.

Statistics show that the number of mines being opened is increasing, but the increase in mines has been accompanied by an increase in miners. The work is spread as thin as ever over the year.

### Authorities in Agreement

There are three sources of information on the earnings of the miner. It is a point on which the public has been as much at sea as on any in the industry. Curiously enough, these three sources are in agreement on the main points.

The United Mine Workers presented to the Bituminous Coal Commission data to show that in 1918, a year of unusual regularity due to war demands, the average annual earnings in the central competitive field varied from \$1284 in Ohio to a maximum of \$1583 in Western Pennsylvania.

Data derived from the United States Census indicate that in 1919 the average earnings in the same area

## NEW MAJESTIC SPEED RECORD FORECAST AS DRYDOCKING ENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

the fastest as well as the largest ocean liner afloat.

Shortly after noon today naval authorities made known the plans for releasing the Majestic from the dry dock, into which she was floated on last Thursday morning for repainting and repairing below the water line. Late today the dock will be filled to within 10 feet of capacity. This level will be maintained until a short time before the actual sailing hour, when the water will be leveled with the sea.

Sailing time had not been announced

early this afternoon, though it was understood the vessel will probably take advantage of tonight's flood tide and go out about midnight. If weather conditions are unfavorable for the sailing, the Majestic may remain in dry-dock another day.

More than 10,000 persons have been denied passes to board the craft while in Boston. It is expected, however, that it will be back again next spring, possibly in June, for another dry-docking. All told the company issued 3500 passes to permit Bostonians to inspect the great ship. About 1000 passes were issued for today.

## AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

national education. "It is gratifying to know that in a time when public burdens have lain very heavy upon the people there has been everywhere a determined purpose to maintain education unimpaired, in order that the coming generation may be equipped, regardless of sacrifices in the present, for the increasing responsibilities which it must bear."

"Without vision the people perish. Without education, there can be little vision. Of education it may be said that it is twice blessed: it blesses him that gives and him that takes. It will be greatly worth the effort if, as an incident to the observance of Education Week, we can impress this thought upon the young manhood and womanhood of the nation and redirect their interest and patriotic zeal to the idea of making a proper contribution to educational work. It is regrettable that so few young men and women, equipped for such service, are nowadays disposed to give their time and talents to teaching. Education needs their youth, eagerness, zeal and enthusiasm. There is no school of discipline more effective than that in which the teacher goes to school. We could do no greater service than by convincing those young men and women who have enjoyed educational opportunities that they owe a reasonable share of their time and energies to teaching."

"The strength and security of the

Nation will always rest in the intelligent body of its people. Our education should implant conceptions of public duty and private obligation broad enough to envisage the problems of a greatly distraught world. More than anything else, men and women need the capacity to see with clear eye and to contemplate with open, unprejudiced mind, the issues of these times. Only through a properly motivated and generously inspired education can this be accomplished."

"In view, then, of these and many other considerations, I hereby proclaim the week of December 3-9 as American Education Week, recommending to the appropriate national, state and local authorities that they give their cordial support and co-operation to making this observance inspirational and beneficial. Civic organizations and religious bodies may render special service by their co-operation; and particularly it is recommended that parents enlist themselves in behalf of closer understanding between the school and the home, with the purpose of mutual helpfulness."

"In consideration and witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh."

"WARREN G. HARDING."

varied from \$1062 in Indiana to a maximum of \$1318 in Pennsylvania, a lower estimate than the miners themselves gave, though for a different year.

Finally, from average daily earnings submitted to the Bituminous Coal Commission by the National Coal Association, it has been computed that in the central competitive field, for men working the full time of mine operation, the pay was about \$1277 for inside day labor, \$1492 for loaders, \$1578 for hand miners and \$1760 for machine miners. The Bituminous Coal Commission at that time raised the miners' pay a general average of 27 per cent. But even in 1920 employment was 12 per cent less than in 1920 and 32 per cent less than in 1918. The opportunity for employment as measured by the number of days the mines are open is of primary importance to the miner. Earnings in 1921 could hardly have averaged as high as in 1918, even with the higher rates of 1921. Irregular employment nullifies the advantage of increased rates of pay.

### Figures on "Living Wage"

While estimates of "living wages" are in dispute in some quarters at present, it is still of more than passing interest to note what a wholly unbiased authority reckons as the minimum needed for a miner's family. The figures were prepared by Prof. W. F. Ogburn of Columbia University. They are merely estimates prepared in 1920 when costs were higher than now. Prof. Ogburn figured that "for a minimum of subsistence" \$1603 was needed for a family of five, which would purchase the barest living expenses. For "health and comfort" he calculated that \$2244 was necessary.

If the workers could have been employed regularly through the year they could have attained wages equal to the latter estimate. Instead of this, in the very best week in history when they were working their hardest to meet a war-time demand they averaged only 42 hours, in their poorest week in 1921 when the country-wide complaint was "No market," they averaged 16 hours of operation.

## WORLD CONVENTION AGAINST ALCOHOL MEETS IN TORONTO

Representatives From Every State and Countries All Over the Globe Assemble

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 20 (Special)—Four large temperance conferences will be held here beginning next Thursday when prohibition forces from all parts of the world meet daily up to and including Nov. 23. The Ontario Alliance for the Suppression of Liquor Traffic as well as the Dominion Alliance have advanced the time for their annual meetings so that they will be in conference at the same time as the world-wide temperance convention.

The Ontario Alliance will open its sessions on Thursday, while the Dominion Alliance will commence on the afternoon of the same day. The International Convention Against Alcoholism, which has been called under the auspices of the World League Against Alcoholism, will commence on Friday.

A special train is being run from Philadelphia to accommodate representatives in attendance at the World Convention of the W. C. T. U., who will also attend the Toronto convention. One hundred delegates are coming from Iowa, over 200 from New York, and 100 from Ohio, nearly every state in the Union will be represented, far off Texas sending 20 delegates.

### World Well Represented

Thirty will represent the British Isles and delegates from France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, and other European countries are arriving daily. Many of the delegates have been appointed by their governments. J. Niyogi of Calcutta, organizing secretary of the Calcutta Temperance Federation and Tarini Prasad Sinha of Benares, India, will head a delegation from that part of the Empire.

From Australia the Rev. Dr. R. B. S. Hammond, president of the Dominion Prohibition Organization of Australia; Gifford Gordon, the talented writer and lecturer; Dr. Horsfall, and others are en route. A large number of native workers in the cause, both male and female, will represent China, Japan and Korea, while delegates are arriving from South Africa, the Gold Coast, Egypt, South America, and the West Indies. The World League Against Alcoholism, which has called this international gathering, has three joint presidents, Dr. Robert Hodes of Switzerland, the Right Hon. Leif Jones of York, England, and Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio.

### Features of Convention

There is a strong executive committee, with Bishop James Cannon as its chairman and with representatives from various countries including England, France, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, Mexico, South Africa, and many from the United States. There is also a permanent International Committee and a Gen-

eral Council of which there are representatives of the various organizations affiliated with the world league.

One of the features of the convention will be an exhibition of temperance posters, literature, films, banners and leaflets, graphically illustrating the methods used throughout the world for forwarding the temperance reforms. Convention singing will be indulged in under the direction of Ernest Shildrick, and music will be supplied by three brass bands. A pageant is planned in which speakers representing the provinces of the Dominion attired in costumes typical of their various provinces, and bearing exhibits of its principal products will be an opening day feature.

### Finish Fight on Alcohol

Strong declarations of purposes to wage an extensive finish fight against alcoholism the world over; encouraging reports from states, provinces and countries that have adopted prohibition; emphasis on the religious and moral influence behind temperance reform and the adoption of a strong program for carrying the dry battle into all lands, will feature the international convention according to an announcement by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary.

The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Cherrington who will speak on the opening day on "The Opportunity and Obligation of the World Movement Against Alcoholism." It is announced that Dr. Cherrington's address will insist that prohibition in the United States, Canada and elsewhere, has demonstrated to the world that prohibition is a successful governmental, moral and economic solution of the liquor traffic and that the moral forces of the world must unite in order to abolish the liquor traffic.

It is pointed out in a statement covering an announcement of the program that the United States was successful because they had the church back of them, and the character of the Toronto convention program indicates that the world forces have placed in the religious forces of all the nations the same reliance that the Anti-Saloon League placed in the churches of the United States, and the information is given that the convention sessions will all be opened with prayer conducted by Christian clergymen and that the hymns of the Christian faith will be sung.

The convention will open Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m. at the Hotel St. Charles, Toronto. The secretary of the Dominion Alliance, presiding. Delegates will be welcomed by Hon. Harry Cockshutt, Governor of Ontario, Alfred McGuire, Mayor of Toronto, and Hon. J. H. Carson, president Dominion Temperance Alliance, of Montreal. The responses will be made by representatives of all the six continents.

Besides the keynote address by Dr. Cherrington on Friday, other addresses will be made by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston; Col. J. W. S. McCullough, medical officer of Toronto; Pastor G. Gallienne of France; Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois; and Dr. C. W. Sallaby, a London physician and scientist. A dinner honoring the World League officers will be held Friday evening at the King Edward Hotel.

## DR. HADWEN SPEAKS IN CHARLESGATE ON ANTI-VIVISECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

cination industry, it became necessary to secure a substitute. The one in use in Massachusetts, under state authority, was produced by inoculating calf with human smallpox. If this is not human experimentation on a stupendous scale I cannot conceive what could be. It certainly has nothing to do with experimentation on animals, for by this term it is ordinarily understood that animals are used to test the efficacy of a given serum. No such test is made in the case of so-called vaccine virus."

### "Abusive Epithets" Employed

Asa P. French, president of the Anti-Vivisection Society, had the following comment to make: "Although I did not attend the meeting, I should say from what I have seen reported of it in this morning's papers, that it seemed to be rather a conglomeration of abusive epithets than anything approaching a satisfactory demonstration of the advantages and humanity of animal experimentation."

Mr. French said this in referring to the words of Dr. Elliot, who was reported as saying: "Our opponents are those unenlightened people who, either through maliciousness or ignorance, are supporting meetings of those who are acting against us solely because, through a mistaken idea of kindness, they are intentionally ignorant as to what has been done for mankind, and for animals themselves, through animal experimentation."

Continuing, Mr. French said:

"We expect abuse. Since the beginning of civilization it has been heaped upon minorities whose views have ultimately prevailed. Personally, I think it would be idle to claim that nothing useful has ever been discovered as a result of painful experiments upon living animals. I do believe, however, that such claims are exaggerated, and my belief is based upon statements, written and oral, of many eminent members of the medical profession. However, as I have said before, the fundamental though not the only issue between the parties involved in this controversy is that vivisection, whatever its value scientifically, is wrong because it is cruel." It has been claimed many times by anti-vivisectionists, however, it has been pointed out, that there have been no truly beneficial results from the practice of vivisection, even from a purely medical standpoint.

### REPORTER P. SHATTUCK RESIGNED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (By The United Press)—William P. Shattuck of New York, president of the United States Grain Corporation, has resigned his position, it was reliably reported here today. Mr. Shattuck succeeded Julius Harlan, now president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, when liquidation of the corporation's affairs was decided on in 1920.

### SHUT-IN SOCIETY TO MEET

The monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society will be held Friday, Nov. 24, at 2:30 p. m., at Tremont Temple, Room A, fourth floor.

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## INVESTIGATORS FIND AFRICA UNDEVELOPED TREASURE HOUSE

International Commission Appeals for Co-operation in Educating Native Population

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Africa as the "Continent of Great Misunderstandings" with the emphasis on its vast potential strength in raw materials and in the development of its native peoples, rather than as the "Dark Continent" with emphasis on the jungle and savagery, is the theme of a report published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund today as the result of an intensive study by an international commission of experts in the educational and missionary fields.

The idea of making the study originated with the Protestant Missionary Boards of North America who enlisted the co-operation of the British Missionary Societies, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Colonial Offices of Great Britain, France and Belgium. Publication of the commission's findings comes at a time when the problem of mandatories has given Africa a significant position in international affairs, and its detailed discussion of conditions in Liberia becomes available for those who are interested in the \$5,000,000 loan to that Republic, which is scheduled for final consideration when the Senate meets.

### Data Gleaned at First Hand

In making its study the commission spent 10 months in the field during the fall of 1920 and following winter, and traveled more than 25,000 miles. Scores of schools and mission stations supported by the churches of America and Europe were visited. Colonial officials and European traders were consulted, and native chiefs were interviewed.

Chairman of the commission and writer of its official report is Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director of education of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Other members are James Emmett Kwegyir Aggrey, member of the Fanti tribe of the Gold Coast, who received his higher education in this country; Dr. Henry Stanley Hollenback of Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilkie of Scotland, missionaries; Leo A. Roy of New York City, an expert in industrial education; Secretary, the Rev. John T. Tucker of the American Board in Angola. Besides the backing of the various missionary societies, the commission had the cordial support of the Government officials, and Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, assigned Dr. C. T. L. Loring, a member of the Native Affairs Commission, to accompany the party during the 7000 miles traveled in South Africa.

### Four Main Misconceptions

In opening, the commission's report remarks: "How different would be the present conceptions of Africa if the continent had been more largely interpreted to the world by the sympathetic Livingstone rather than by the brilliant and journalistic Stanley." It continues:

"Of the many misconceptions that still tend to limit the movement of capital in African industry and agriculture, to hamper the efforts of colonial governments, and to discourage the support of missions, there are four of such importance as to require consideration in any effort to evaluate the educational possibilities. The first relates to the wealth of resources and natural scenery; the second is concerned with healthfulness and the promising possibilities of sanitary improvement; the third has to do with the improbability of the African people; the fourth with European and colonial influences. Every section visited offered convincing evidences of the injustice of current misconceptions on these important matters.

Dr. Jones points out that the "immense and varied physical resources of Africa are practically unknown to the civilized world," and that "there is sufficient evidence of potential wealth to convince the most skeptical that Africa is the undeveloped treasure house of the world."

"A fair comparison of Africa with other parts of the world will undoubtedly show that Africa will respond to modern methods of sanitation and hygiene in exactly the same way as continents of similar climatic, economic, and social conditions," according to the report.

**Improvability of African People**  
Stating that "the most unfortunate and unfair of all the misunderstandings is to the effect that the African people do not give promise of development sufficient to warrant efforts in their behalf," the report continued: "Some have thought that the influences of Europeans and Americans have been more for evil than for good. Some have thought that it would have been better to leave the African in his natural condition. It must be stated that many mistakes have been made and many injustices have been perpetrated. In some sections the Africans have suffered tragically at the hands of selfish white exploiters. Evil influences originated by white people still persist in too many parts of Africa. It is, however, the emphatic conviction of the Education Commission that the gains that have come to Africa through the white man are far greater than the losses.

**Contribution of Missionaries**  
The missionaries, through their devotion to the people, their efforts in behalf of education, and their emphasis upon morals and morale, "have made the most fundamental contribution of all."

The essentials of educational policy and organization required to give Africa an adequate and real system, are four in number, and to each is devoted a chapter of the report, the titles being Adaptations of Education, Organization and Supervision, Education of Masses and of Native Leadership, and Co-operation for the Education of Africans.

The first of these chapters is devoted to emphasizing the need for a really vital educational policy. Schooling which fits the students for clerical positions is helpful and is welcomed by Government officials and business men who require such clerks, but it should be merely a subsidiary matter. Schooling in the trades is also helpful in widening the natives' opportunities.

Convinced of what it terms "the improbability of the natives," the commission not only emphasizes the need for educational developments which

will reach the masses, but it also urges the importance of training native leaders fitted to assist in this development. It says:

"More and more leadership of the Africans is devolving upon the strong and capable native men and women. Successful leadership requires the best lessons of sociology, economics, and education. Without such leadership, misunderstandings will multiply and increase in perplexity. The Africans must have religious teachers who can relate religion to individual morals and to the common activities of the community. They must have teachers of secondary schools who have had college training in the modern sciences and in the historical development of civilization.

The interdependence of the four great groups—native Africans, government officials, European traders, and missionaries—and the great opportunity which awaits each group in the development of effective co-operation in the future, are all four, the Africans treated in the concluding chapter of the commission's general findings, the remainder of the report being given over to detailed consideration of the situation in each of the colonies and other governmental units visited.

## ART

Works by Dr. Denman W. Ross

The gallery of the Boston Art Club is filled with drawings, paintings, and laboratory studies by Dr. Denman W. Ross, where they are to remain on view another fortnight. The presence of framed diagrams, statements of theory, and quotations from famous painters gives a decided educational value to the show. On that ground alone it would be interesting as an exposition of the method that Dr. Ross has been using for many years in connection with his art teaching at Harvard College. But the show also reveals to a general public something of Dr. Ross' large talent as a painter.

This talent becomes evident even to the casual visitor, who might be inclined by the laboratory tinge to the show to neglect to examine some of the paintings without relation to the rest, especially without allowing the similarity in subject and treatment of the pictures in each of several groups of works to distract him from recognizing the artistic value of the individual canvases. It would be out of place to attempt to expound Dr. Ross' ideas in this place; they are so far-reaching in their implications that it should remain for their author alone to set them forth, as he does so clearly by precept and example in his show studies.

### Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Works by Denman W. Ross.  
Doll & Richards—Arthur C. Goodwin's pastels; Alice Thevin's paintings; Boston etchings.  
Living & Casson—Lee-Hankey's etchings.  
Boston City Club—Georges Plasse's paintings.  
Guild of Boston Artists—Arthur P. Spear's paintings.  
Brooks Reed's—French paintings.  
Grace Horne's—Paintings by Vladimir Pavlovsky and George W. Halliwell.  
St. Botolph Club—Paintings and drawings by John Singer Sargent.

**EMDEN'S CAPTAIN TO TOUR U. S.**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Capt. Helmuth von Muecke, former German naval officer who commanded the cruiser Emden on its shipping raids in the

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South Pacific early in the war, arrived yesterday on the steamship Hannover. He said he would start a lecture tour in Chicago this week, speaking in German, and expected to be successful, as he would only discuss the Emden's exploits, which occurred before the United States entered the war.

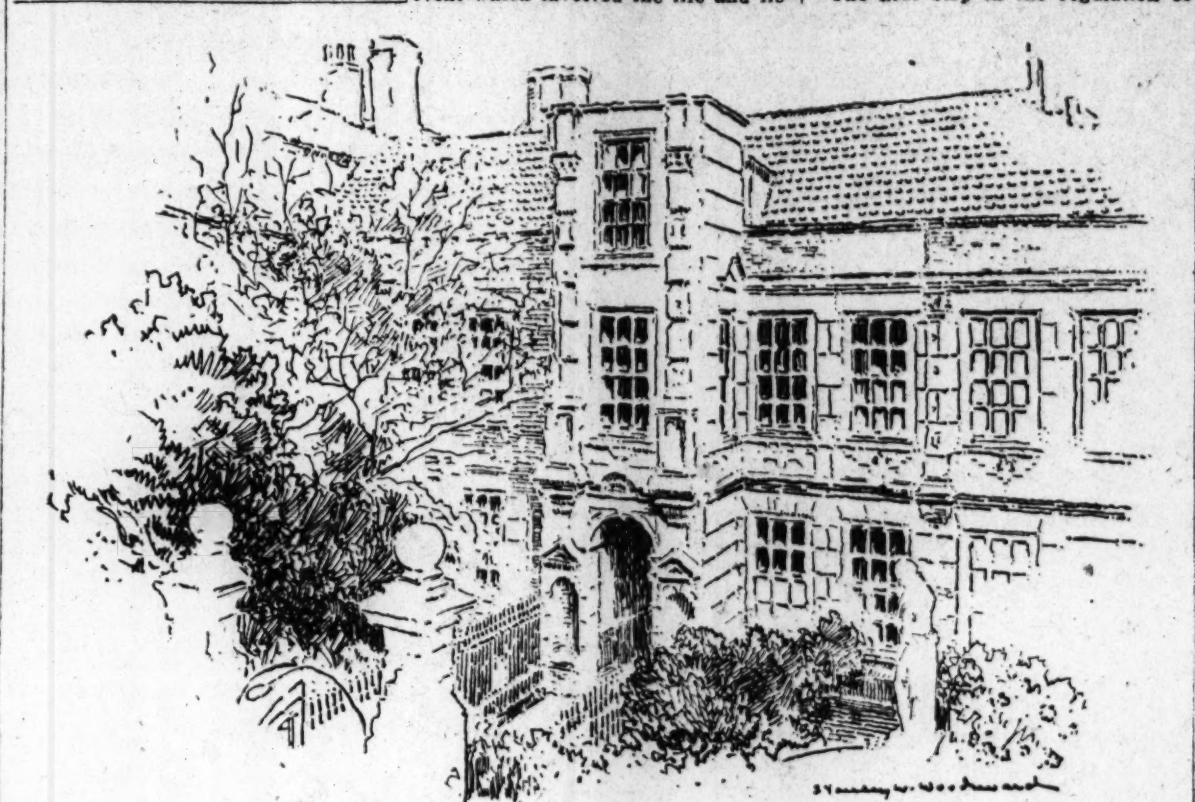
### APPEAL FOR NEAR EAST EXILES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Harding was asked in a message today from the administrative committee of

## The Childhood Home of William Wilberforce

ON THE crooked, narrow High Street of Hull, Yorkshire, stands a house in which the history of Great Britain and the history of the United States of America meet, in an event which involved the life and lib-

erty of the native peoples of Central Africa, and formed one of the most important accomplishments of the nineteenth century.



Photograph by Photochrom Company, London

Wilberforce House on the High Street in Hull

the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to recommend to Congress such special amendment of the restrictive immigration law as will permit temporary entry into this country of Greek and Armenian refugees from the scene of war operations in the Near East.

### GERMAN "PARSIFAL" AGAIN SUNG IN U. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—German opera came back to Chicago yesterday, the Civic Opera Company presenting Richard Wagner's "Parsifal"—the first time it has been sung in German in America since the war.

Ettore Panizza, who revived the opera in Italy last year at Turin, conducted the performance. Forest Lamont was in the title rôle, supported by Mark Orst, making his debut here, Ivan Stechenko, Edouard Cotreuil, and Cyrene van Gordon, the latter as Kundry.

### INDIAN CONVAY ATTACKED

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—A serious raid is again reported from Waziristan. Four miles east of Jandola, a convoy was attacked and looted by a gang of 40 Mahsuds. The scene of the raid is only five miles from the British administrative border. Troops engaged the raiders, who, after a brisk engagement, took to flight. The military casualties were seven killed and eight wounded.

### POTASH PRICES HIGHER

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Potash prices have been advanced 60 per cent and raw iron 50 per cent.

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erty of the native peoples of Central Africa, and formed one of the most important accomplishments of the nineteenth century.

Here William Wilberforce was born in 1759. A century and a half ago the garden behind the house ran down to the river's edge and fresh breezes from the ocean swept over the country town. Almost all of his childhood was spent here, but for several years he was under the religious influences of his uncle in London. He passed through public school and college much as other young men of his day. Indeed, Wilberforce himself claimed that he entered the House with his own distinction as his darling object. This was without doubt too great self-depreciation, for he was already marked by his sympathy and his qualities as a possible champion of the abolition cause. At 14 he had written letters on the slave trade to the daily journals, and his interest grew year by year.

It was Lady Middleton, who prevailed upon her husband, Sir Charles, to write to Wilberforce and propose that he navigate the abolition question through the House of Parliament. He weighed well the difficulties of the undertaking. They were tremendous. Against abolition were pitted the vast moneyed interest of the commercial world: the mercantile marine, the cotton, sugar, and kindred industries. Added to these were the inertia and

the slave trade was taken in Parliament on May 9, 1788, when Mr. Pitt, in the absence of Wilberforce, moved a resolution binding the House to consider the circumstances of the slave trade early in the following session.

Then commenced the argument that dogged all the progressive steps of the abolitionists. Commercial ruin was predicted and slave insurrection which were to be directly incited by parliamentary discussion of the subject. In spite of this, an alleviating measure was passed in July. It limited the number of slaves to be carried on the slave ships. It was opposed fiercely by the slave merchants who declared that such a measure would restrict the trade. As a matter of fact, the decrease of mortality among the slaves deported under the improved conditions resulted in increased profits for the merchants.

The main question came before the House on May 12, 1789 and Wilberforce spoke at great length. Burke said of this speech that it equaled anything he had heard in modern times and was

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not perhaps to be surpassed in the remains of Greek eloquence. Delay, however, followed delay and for four years examinations of witnesses were gone through. In April, 1794, a bill was passed authorizing gradual abolition to commence the first of January, 1795.

From 1797 to 1799 there were repeated defeats; still Wilberforce was convinced that all the time the cause was gaining ground. Between 1798 and the carrying of the Abolition Bill in 1807 Wilberforce was almost continuously at work, striving to get measures for immediate mitigation of slavery passed, but these were as strenuously opposed as total abolition itself. In 1806 with the end of Mr. Pitt's career, a new government was formed which was in sympathy with the movement and the Foreign Slave Bill was carried.

The twenty-third of February, 1807 was a memorable day in the history of Great Britain. The proof of parliamentary approval was thus attained, proceeding of giving three cheers for Wilberforce. The opposition from the West Indian planters gave him an opportunity of replying with that eloquence which makes hearers forget the speaker in the loftiness of his soul. Then came the division: 168 ayes; 16 nays. The slave trade, as far as Britain was concerned, was no more.

### MAKE WAR A CRIME. SAYS WOMAN JUDGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Make war a crime, and there will be no more, a Brooklyn audience was told yesterday by Miss Florence E. Allen, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, whose recent election to the Supreme Court of Ohio has attracted much attention. She was the principal speaker before the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture at the Academy of Music.

"There are all sorts of laws as to how war may be waged," she said, "but there is no law to make war a crime. The people made the old feudal wars a crime and they passed out of existence."

### WOMAN ADVOCATED FOR JUDGE

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20 (Special).—Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon Gov. Harry E. Davis to appoint a woman to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Walter McMahon, of Municipal Court, who was named to succeed Common Pleas Judge W. E. Neff. Miss Mary Grossman, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the position last fall, and Miss Eva Jaffe, assistant county prosecutor, have been suggested for the vacancy. The Cleveland Bar Association has recommended Attorney Thomas E. Greene and Police Prosecutor Lep Skel.

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## SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE FACES SOUTHERN UKRAINE

Government Devotes Great Deal of Energy to What Is Called "Fight With Consequences of Famine"

KHARKOV, Ukraine, Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Everyone here is astonished at the idea that there has ever been any doubt abroad about the menace of a new famine in southern Ukraine this winter. Foreign and Ukrainian relief workers agree that the situation in the five southernmost provinces of the Republic, Odessa, Nicolaiev, Zaporozje, Donetsk and Ekaterinoslav, is most serious, and that many peasants will succumb unless foreign help is extended on a large scale. There is no difference of opinion about the gravity of the menace, although estimates of the number of people affected vary. "About a month ago Colonel Haskell, head of the American Relief Administration, stated in a cable message to America that 400,000 people in this region were menaced with starvation."

The Premier, Mr. Rakovsky, declares that from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 will need help before the winter is over. Dr. Batkis, vice-president of the fight-famine committee set up by the Ukrainian Government, asserts that 600,000 people are already hungering, and that this number is increasing from day to day. By far the most startling of all the estimates was made by an official of Dr. Nansen's committee, who told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that 10,000,000 people are affected by the famine.

### Three Main Causes

There seem to be three main causes for the impending catastrophe in southern Ukraine. There was the usual immediate cause, a severe drought, which affected the whole country to some extent and fell with peculiar severity upon the southern provinces. Then the situation is further aggravated by the fact that all the Ukrainian surplus grain was shipped to the Volga last year, thereby stripping the country of its food reserves. The third and most fundamental cause of the famine is the destruction of the peasants' resources by years of civil war and, by last year's drought. Some statistics published by the Government about the decline in the number of horses in the famine district are very illuminating in this connection.

Compared with last year, the number of horses in Zaporozje declined by 65 per cent, in Donetsk by 60 per cent, in Ekaterinoslav by 57 per cent, in Nicolaiev by 49 per cent and in Odessa by 43 per cent. Along with this appalling decrease in the number of horses there is an inevitable parallel decrease in the amount of land sowed. In Nicolaiev the cultivated area diminished by 49 per cent, in Zaporozje by 48 per cent, in Ekaterinoslav by 42 per cent, in Odessa by 32 per cent, and in Donetsk by 29 per cent.

It is this striking decline in the peasants' means of production that constitutes the most serious factor in the present situation, in the opinion of the Ukrainian Government relief workers. Unless this is remedied, there will be shortage even in years of good harvest and famine whenever there is drought. It is for this reason that the Government is devoting a great deal of energy to what is called the fight with the consequences of famine. The work of re-establishing the peasants' resources, of providing him with working animals and farm implements is regarded as second in importance only to child-feeding.

### Grain Tax Increased

The Ukrainian Government is making every effort to cope with the situation out of its own resources. The Prodnalog, or grain tax, collected from the peasants in the more prosperous districts, has been increased by more than 5 per cent, and the additional levy goes to the relief of the famine area. Every factory supports a children's home, or makes some other contribution to the help of the hungry. Special taxes are levied on restaurants and business establishments.

But the most that the Ukrainian Government can do, together with the present programs outlined by the various relief organizations operating in Ukraine, will not guarantee the stricken southern provinces against a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the horrors of the great famine along the Volga. What is needed, in the opinion of relief workers here, is the speedy inauguration of a large scale feeding campaign, such as the American Relief Administration carried through with such splendid efficiency in the Volga provinces last winter. The geographical position of the famine provinces should facilitate the rapid and effective distribution of relief supplies from abroad. Odessa, and the Black Sea, and Mariupol and Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azov, are all located in the afflicted provinces; and these ports are open throughout the winter. At the present time relief work is obstructed by the blockade of the Dardanelles; but it is expected that this will be raised as the Near Eastern situation is cleared up.

The famine points mentioned in the above dispatch are being relieved for the present by Eurlion orders and Food Remittance packages. Eurlion orders are purchased in the United States by affiliated relief organizations, and deliveries made from American Relief Administration stocks in Russia. Food Remittance packages are purchased outside of Russia and deliveries made direct to individuals from the same stocks. The American Relief Administration ceased all adult feeding in Russia on Sept. 1, last. It was deemed that the famine was broken. This was true with respect to the Volga region, but it was recognized that there were bad spots remaining in the Crimea and in the lower Ukraine.

The present policy looks to the Soviet republics to take care of these particular localities, in other words, draw on supplies elsewhere where there is a surplus from the past harvest.

In the upper Ukraine the winter sowing has already shown up well, and when the snow covers this crop it will be protected. Unless the un-

toward happens there should be a good winter crop next spring for a considerable distance south of Kharkov. Child feeding stocks have been left by the American Relief Administration in Odessa and Theodosia. The former stocks will be utilized for the Kiev region as well as for supplementing the feeding out of Theodosia for the country just north of the Crimea.

The estimate that 400,000 adults in the Ukraine could well be fed represented the situation late in September. It was also estimated at that time that 600,000 adults could still be fed in the Volga region, or 1,000,000 in all. These figures were made available, it is said, for a basis on which to continue adult feeding if such policy were deemed advisable.

### Relief Work Cut

The entire American Relief Administration organization in Russia was ordered cut following Sept. 1, and the policy was inaugurated of utilizing available remaining stores to continue providing throughout the winter sufficient to take care of say 1,000,000 children per day. This child-feeding will be carried on in the larger cities. Odessa and several of the Ukraine cities will be included, but the major part of the work will be conducted in the cities along the Volga.

Ukraine as a separate district in the American Relief organization has been abolished, and it is doubtful if it will be reconstituted unless the relief policy calls for further adult feeding there.

The principal warehouses of the American Relief Administration are located in Moscow, Petrograd and Odessa. The Baltic ports of Riga, Reval, Libau, and Danzig have been withdrawn as storage points, and in the Black Sea the port of Novorossiysk has been abandoned. Such stores as are not sent to the Black Sea are discharged at Odessa.

The American Mennonite relief organization working through the American Relief Administration, is probably the largest single shipper of Eurlion orders into the country just north of the Crimea. The Mennonites have given especial attention to Ekaterinoslav, and in general to the country known as the Donetsk Basin. The total Eurlion orders through the American Relief Administration from all affiliated organizations to all parts of Russia to date of Sept. 1 has amounted, it is said, to fully \$2,000,000. The total food remittance packages ordered have totaled, it is understood, around \$6,000,000.

### Food Remittances

The Ukraine district around Kiev, where the Jews predominate, has been in better condition than the territory more to the seaboard. The Joint Distribution Committee, working through the American Relief Administration, has been taking care of the Jews in that territory.

From autumn of 1921 to Sept. 9, 1922, the total Eurlion orders placed through the American Relief Administration for the Ukraine totaled 2534 metric tons up to Sept. 9, but there have been delivered against these orders 1876 metric tons. These orders covered Odessa, Kharkov, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk. The balance of the 2634 tons ordered was converted by the original purchasers into bulk sales. Shipments against these orders were made from Odessa, with the exception of 735 tons sent direct from Moscow.

The Food Remittance shipments into the Ukraine are heavy, and as between the Eurlion orders, the Food Remittance packages, and the feeding of 1,000,000 children per day during the coming winter it is very certain that the available stores in Russia now possessed by the American Relief Administration will be taxed to the full extent. If there is to be any additional feeding in the Ukraine, even to the extent of the original estimates of 400,000, new shipments of food-stuffs will have to be made from the United States. This brings up a question of policy. Having decided that Russia after Sept. 1 was in position to take care of her own population, the American Relief Administration if it serves its policy will probably be confronted with a problem in financing.

### Difficulty of Control

The great difficulty in Russia is one of control or administration—the ability to spread the butter over the bread. Americans would say that if there was a surplus of grain in one district and a dearth of grain in an adjoining district, the natural thing to do is to make shipments, one from the other. But Russia is just emerging from a nightmare of hunger and while the willingness may be there, one must not expect too soon a standard of administrative control such as we are accustomed to. The lower Ukraine is unquestionably one of the bad spots left after the famine. So also are portions of the Tzaritzin district, and the same is true of the Orenburg country. The territory of White Russia, that portion lying between Moscow and the Polish frontier is in pretty good shape. So also is the Sarator country and the territory generally speaking along the Volga. Between Moscow and the Volga the harvest season just ended has been fair to good.

To a very great extent the question of further feeding in one part in the Ukraine, it is believed, is one of policy, and back of the policy there doubtless lies the question as to Russia's present ability to take care of the situation without outside help.

### TEACHERS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The Wisconsin Teachers Association narrowly missed being split in two at the recent annual convention of the delegate assembly in Milwaukee. The fight was another manifestation of the old controversy between superintendents and administrative officials on one side and teachers on the other. Its origin is

traced back largely to the influence of Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago, among the Milwaukee school teachers. This group injected a similar contest into the conventions of the National Education Association at Salt Lake City, Des Moines and Boston.

Matters were patched up by an amendment to the state Constitution allowing locals having less than the required number of members to send delegates to the assembly.

A magazine will be published by the association and a publicity man engaged, \$80,000 being set aside for these two items.

### Y. M. C. A. FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Young Men's Christian Association International Convention yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the governments of the United States and Canada to "use all reasonable means to aid the persecuted Christian minorities in the Near East."

## SHIP WITHDRAWN BY UNITED STATES

Government Will Continue Close Observation of Siberian Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The United States supply ship Sacramento has been withdrawn from Vladivostok by the Navy Department because there is no further use for it. This Government, however, expects to observe developments in Siberia closely, especially along the Littoral.

The recently announced union of the Far Eastern Republic and the

Russian Federated Soviet Republic came as the sequel to the trend of relations indicating that the reunion of Russia and Siberia was rapidly approaching. The Far Eastern Republic already had concluded a treaty with Moscow whereby, the latter obtained control of the foreign relations of the Chita Government. As a consequence of that treaty, M. Joffe sat as president of the Slav delegation at the Chang-chun conference, at which a proposed commercial treaty with Japan failed.

The submergence of Siberia into the Moscow Government will prevent the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Japanese Government and the Chita Government; it is believed here. Future discussions will have to be between Moscow and Tokyo. Since Japan is not prepared to change her policy of holding northern Saghalien Island until she has received satisfac-

tion for the Nicolaiev massacre, it is not expected that anything will be taken up by the two governments for some time.

There is believed to have been no discussion of the Saghalien question by the United States and Japan since the Washington Conference on the reduction of armament. The Japanese contention then was that the Nicolaiev massacre was the occasion for the occupation of northern Saghalien as a reprisal, to continue until satisfaction was given.

**HOTEL MEN'S CONVENTION**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Hotel men from all parts of the country were here today for the opening of the seventh national hotel exposition in Grand Central Palace. The thirty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association will open tomorrow. The visitors were guests of E. M. Statter at luncheon in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

## CLEVELAND CURTAILS LUNCHES IN SCHOOLS

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20 (Special).—Economic conditions in Cleveland have so far improved that the Board of Education has decided to curtail the serving of 2-cent lunches which ever since the war had been served in some of the elementary schools. There had been agitation to have the lunches consisting of soup, crackers and milk extended to all of the elementary schools, but the board, after an investigation, decided otherwise.

The system was started as an emergency measure when many homes were broken up and it was found that many children were going to school hungry. With the change to more stable economic conditions in the city, the board has found that the children are being provided for in the homes.

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their rich fruit sugar and other food elements. It is here that they are packed by white-clad workers in large, sun-sweet plants and whisked cross-country for your year 'round table-enjoyment. Today—ask your grocer for this 2-lb. carton of Sunsweet Prunes. In three sizes of fruit—large, medium, small—but all Sunsweet pick-of-the-pack quality. And send for the new Sunsweet Recipe Packet—it's free!



## AMENDATORY BILLS DRAWN FOR LAWS ON BANKRUPTCY

Failures Regarded as Long-Distance Credits in Many Instances—Compromises Are Frequent

Because several bills of an amendatory nature are pending in Congress, particularly those of the National Association of Credit Men and the American Bar Association, the subject of bankruptcy and the law under which it is regulated and administered is attracting more attention in the United States than it has at any time, perhaps, since the enactment of the present statute in 1898.

While wrongs exist under the present Federal Bankruptcy Law, and have cropped out before under preceding statutes, so much so indeed that such legislation has been comparatively short-lived because of abuses, it is the preponderating testimony of those most concerned in business and proper administration of law that a bankruptcy act is a support to long-distance credit granting and the sale of merchandise in a freer way than could ever safely obtain under state insolvency systems. The need is apparent to maintain always a national bankruptcy act, a guarantee of equality between creditors of the same class and a common treatment of debtors.

Because of the abuses of the Bankruptcy Law, numerous and flagrant as they undoubtedly are, popular thought has undoubtedly been somewhat warped away from a fairer estimate of the necessity and real worth of such legislation.

It is the possibility whereby these

abuses occur in greatest frequency that remedial legislation and corrective amendments are now being pressed before the Congress by organizations of business men such as, for instance, the National Association of Credit Men, who are really the best friends that bankruptcy legislation has in the United States. Says the Boston periodical of the Credit Men's Association:

**Credit Men Show Results**  
"The National Association of Credit Men has endeavored to show the injurious results that would follow a repeal of the act and has contended on sufficient grounds that our commerce would be retarded. We are hopeful in believing that a larger number of credit managers and business people understand better the purpose of the law and its necessity in our present credit economy."  
"Like all laws of this character it has been abused. Evasions are sought and faithless debtors in instances use it for the defeat of claims at the sacrifice of their honor, but despite these practices the law is performing constantly a service of indispensable value by preventing preferences and encouraging the orderly treatment and liquidations of estates."

Friends and champions of bankruptcy legislation insist that it is

these departures from the field of honor that have caused the partial distortion of view in which such laws have been held at different periods in the history of the United States. Too often have the bankruptcy laws, it is admitted even by their friends, been made use of to defraud creditors of their honest dues through the concealing or underestimating of assets and the disputing of the claims of those to whom money is owed.

In popular parlance, the present bankruptcy of 1898 was framed, and statistics prove has been administered, to protect the honest debtor and give him an opportunity to recoup his losses and reverse his adversities and, at the same time, accord to his creditors equitable treatment. Gone are the days of the "preferred creditors" when a man could ask to be declared a bankrupt and then dispose of his residual assets almost as he desired. Too often in such cases the debtor singled out friends who merely acted as depositories for assets belonging to others and who held these valuable considerations at the disposal of the legally supposedly insolvent debtor.

**Many Compromises**  
Often, too, when creditors are desirous of making a quick settlement of outstanding accounts with debtors, they consent to compromises whereby they take much less than the full value of what they could in the probability get in the courts of bankruptcy, rather than submit to the trouble, delay, and annoyance apparently, and up to the present inseparably connected with such methods of settlement.

A case in hand is that of a Boston concern which failed in business not long ago as the result of or largely due to a fire in its place of business. For various reasons it was possible to get but little over a third of the real property loss from the insuring company owing to the recommendations of the adjusters. That sum, together with the pittance the fire-damaged goods would sell for, accounts receivable, and the depleted value of the store furnishings and fixtures, netted a total amount of assets reckoned at about 50 per cent of the firm's liability.

It is highly probable that a settlement of 50 cents on the dollar of what is owed will be agreed to by the creditors of this concern which might have gone into bankruptcy following the fire. In a letter to creditors of the failed concern one very serious phase of the bankruptcy law in force today is made plain and one which the bills of the National Association of Credit Men and the American Bar Association aim to correct.

This letter, with such changes as merely to avoid giving a hint as to the identity of the parties involved, was substantially, in part, as follows: "The undersigned are desirous of avoiding bankruptcy proceedings, and creditors who represent most of the indebtedness have accordingly agreed to accept a settlement of 50 per cent in cash rather than resort to bankruptcy proceedings with the attendant trouble, delay and annoyance beside the expense of the bankruptcy court and the attorneys' fees connected therewith."

"We believe from the investigation we have made of the firm's affairs and the report of the accountant that this settlement realizes an appreciable greater sum for the creditors than would be possible in bankruptcy even under the most favorable conditions, and accordingly we recommend to you as a creditor that you accept settlement on this basis."

**RAILROAD FARES IN AUSTRIA**  
VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Railway rates in Austria were raised by 300 per cent early this month, making them now 24 times what they were on Aug. 1, 1922. Even with this increase, it is estimated that the deficit still will be about 1,600,000,000 crowns a day.

## Music News and Reviews

**Hutcheson's Beethoven Program**  
Ernest Hutcheson gave the second of his series of historical piano recitals Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Boston. He played the following pieces by Beethoven:  
Sonata op. 90; Bagatelle op. 126, No. 4; Minuet in E flat; Rondo op. 129; Sonatas op. 57 and 111.

A more comprehensive idea of Beethoven might have been given by a program one of the earlier sonatas. The "Appassionata" is familiar; not so (outside the classroom) those of his first period. Then, too, the "Appassionata" calls for a greater depth of emotion, a more vivid imagination than Mr. Hutcheson is apparently able to bring to its interpretation. His playing of it was, however, careful, studied, meticulous. His playing throughout the afternoon might well be thus characterized. But Beethoven demands something more. The most universal of composers, appealing to the emotions as a romanticist, to the intellect as a classicist, his music calls for the greatest variety of expression.

From the tender melancholy of the sonata in E minor to the lofty heights of the "Appassionata" and the sonata in C minor and back again to the rough humor of Rondo's capricious is a far cry, and for pianists, well-advised, could care to attempt such an emotional journey. Mr. Hutcheson may be praised for his daring, although his accomplishment of the task was at times unconvincing. S.M.

**Recital by Mischa Elman**  
Mischa Elman, violinist, gave his second recital of the season in Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, playing the Bach-Nachter Partita in E minor, the César Franck Sonata for violin and piano, and a number of shorter pieces. Miss Liza Elman played the piano part in the Franck sonata. Mr. Elman showed growth as an artist both in his choice of numbers and in his playing. While retaining his warmth of tone and digital expertise, he used fewer pieces, and he brought dignity and understanding to the interpretation of the Franck work.

**People's Symphony Orchestra**  
The fifth program of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollen-

## TEACHERS TO HEAR MEN OF BUSINESS

Regional Conference for New England States to Be Held in Boston Soon

For the purpose of correlating standardized business experience and the teaching of business subjects, including the social studies, in high schools, a regional conference of high school teachers and business men in the New England States, has been called for Boston on Dec. 8 and 9, by the United States Bureau of Education in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts State Board of Education and the Boston School Committee. The organization and conduct of American business, production, marketing, and office management, are the topics to be given special consideration. Glen Levin Swigert of the United States Bureau of Education is chairman in charge of the conference.

The first conference was held in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3 and 4. Arrangements for similar conferences in other cities are now being made. The purpose is unique in the history of education in the United States. Representatives of organized business of nation, state or city, are invited to show how their organizations promote and serve business, and the service they may possibly render to high school teachers of business subjects; while representatives of business corporations are invited to describe and visualize the fundamental operations and practices of business and the methods of solving business problems.

Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of Boston public schools, is chairman of the Boston committee on arrangements. Associated with him are Melville D. Liming, secretary of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Edward G. Stacey, general secretary of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; James E. Downey, head master of the Boston High School of Commerce; Alton L. Percy, C. P. A., assistant professor, Boston University, College of Business Administration; Maynard Maxim, head of commercial department, Technical High School, Newton, Mass.; Lynn W. Meekins, district manager, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education, Massachusetts State Department of Education.

The speakers for the opening session on Friday evening, Dec. 8, are announced as George R. Nutt, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; William Mather Lewis, chief of the education service, United States Chamber of Commerce, and some one to be appointed by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, will preside.

The second session, to be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, is to be presided over by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools in Boston. The topic is "Business and Marketing." The speakers announced are Howard Cooley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and Edward J. Frost, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company. "Office Management with Personnel and Appliances," is the topic for the closing conference on Saturday afternoon, to be presented by Fred I. Brown, president of the Brown-Holland Company, and F. W. Van Denburg, office manager of the Denison Manufacturing Company.

Sessions will be held in the Gardner auditorium at the State House.

usual interest, as it includes an organ sonata, "In the Highlands," by Henry Dunham, which will be given its first performance, and a scherzo by Marcel Dupré which will be heard for the first time in Boston. There will also be pieces by Florent Schmitt and César Franck.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in Symphony Hall, Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, will play the following program:  
Medtner—Improvisation, Op. 41.  
Beethoven—"Appassionata" Sonata.  
Chopin—Polonaise-Nocturne-Valse-Sonata in B flat minor.  
Rachmaninoff—Melody-Serenade.  
Paganini—Etude in E major—"La Campanella."

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the sixth program of the afternoon series. It stands as follows:  
Beethoven—First three movements from the Ninth Symphony.  
Arlene by Mendelssohn, Frieda Hempel, Honegger—"Horace Victorieux."  
Brahms—"Academic Festival" Overture.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, the sixth concert of the evening series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with the program as noted above for the Friday afternoon concert.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 26, in Symphony Hall, Jascha Heifetz, appearing here for the second time this season, will play Brahms' Sonata in A major, five movements of Bach's Violin Sonatas, and alone and the usual shorter and lighter pieces, this time drawn from the works of Tchaikovsky, Glazounoff, Wieniawski, and Paganini.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will play Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture; Haydn's Symphony in C minor, and Tchaikovsky's "Case Noisette." Erlon Robison, tenor, will sing "as by Massenet and Bizet."

On Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, in Jordan Hall, Clara Larsen, pianist, will be heard in pieces by Scarlatti, Gluck, Griffes, Rachmaninoff, Liszt, and Chopin.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, in Steinert Hall, Alexander Chagrin, pianist, will play pieces by Handel, Scarlatti, Beethoven, Paderewski, Liszt and various Russians.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Paderewski.

On Friday evening, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, Joseph Lautner, well-known tenor of the Harvard Glee Club, will give a recital.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, the third of Ernest Hutcheson's series of historical piano recitals. The program will consist of works by Schumann.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Frieda Hempel, who in the costume of Jenny Lind will repeat the songs which she sang to commemorate the recent centenary of that singer.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the seventh concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

## WOMEN TO OPPOSE DRY LAW CHANGES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special).—The Providence League of Women Voters, meeting on Saturday evening, voted to adopt an aggressive policy toward legislation with the approaching convention of a new general assembly and passed resolutions, recording the sentiment of the league as follows:

Opposition to any attempt to legalize beer and light wines; favoring the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill; condemnation of the utterances of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain; joining the indorsement by the Veterans of Foreign Wars on President Harding's stand against the bonus; recommendation of a revision of Rhode Island's election laws; urging the enactment of a maternity-infancy law and the enactment of a mothers' pension law in Rhode Island; condemnation of the State constitution as archaic and favoring a constitutional convention to provide election of judges by the people and the granting of more powers to the Governor; commending non-partisan support of the proposal to repeal the property ownership qualification for voters and urging its repeal; pledging support of the reorganization of State institutions and demanding the right of women to serve on juries.

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## Bates College President Takes Issue With Mr. Edison

Dr. Gray Differs Sharply on Statement That the College Man Objects to Work

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 20.—Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, is in accord with a statement recently made by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, that the main qualification for success is ambition, with a will to work. This explains, better than anything else, the conquests of super-men, like yourself, in the realm of nature. There is no wizardry about it, as you would be the first to admit. With a college education or without, the will to work is the shortest road to substantial achievement.

"On the other hand, I must differ sharply with your statement that the college man objects to work, especially if it is dirty. It is probably true that the sons of 20,000-a-year men do not take to rough work. They burn midnight gas; their fathers burned midnight oil."

"Don't blame the colleges if the sons are averse to taking a course in the university of hard knocks, from which their fathers were graduated. The fathers are more to blame."

"You Mr. Edison, yourself, are partly to blame, in that you have ushered us into an electrical age so rapidly that we have not had time to make the necessary moral readjustments to a method of living in which our initiative is largely reduced to pushing buttons—and you do the rest!"

"The most obvious difficulty with your position as reported in the press is that you have fallen into the age-old error of taking the part for the whole. More than half of the boys here are earning a part or all of their way through college, and Bates is no exception. These fellows are not afraid to look dirt in the fact. There are thousands of young men now in college who are practicing the gospel of hard work."

## NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK DESCRIBED

Official Says 1,000,000 People Look to It for Help

The Near East Relief, which for the past five years has been carrying on an extensive work of education and industrial reconstruction throughout the Near East, is appealing for increased support for its undertakings. Miss Bernice Everett, a director of the organization, is in Boston preparatory to a tour of New England during which she will give a report of the present program of the Near East Relief. The fact that approximately 1,000,000 people, chiefly Armenians and members of other subject or exiled races, look to this agency to provide them the means for reconstruction indicates something of its significance.

"Smyrna," according to Miss Everett, "is not an isolated and unparalleled event. It is a typical example of the Turkish method. It is the every-day war history of the interior of Western Asia, brought to the seacoast where the world can view it. The first shipments of food into Smyrna, however, came from Near East Relief warehouses located in Constantinople. The present situation, being on a larger scale than previous Turkish atrocities of a like nature, constitutes an emergency for which we are asking the American people to provide. In the absence of active governmental participation in the settlement of these issues, we believe the Near East Relief is in a peculiar position to represent the American people."

In addition to this relief work, the Near East Relief has in its hospitals, 67,000 children, and 50,000 others are receiving educational attention from their representatives. These children—all of them—are learning useful trades: the girls sewing and embroidery and the boys carpentry, shoe-making, tailoring, etc. They have thus succeeded, not only in supplying their own clothes but in selling considerable quantities of their work. Salesrooms have been opened for embroidery and knitting in many of the chief cities of the United States and Europe.

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matters I am in the heartiest accord, namely, that the main qualification for success is ambition, with a will to work. This explains, better than anything else, the conquests of super-men, like yourself, in the realm of nature. There is no wizardry about it, as you would be the first to admit. With a college education or without, the will to work is the shortest road to substantial achievement.

"On the other hand, I must differ sharply with your statement that the college man objects to work, especially if it is dirty. It is probably true that the sons of 20,000-a-year men do not take to rough work. They burn midnight gas; their fathers burned midnight oil."

"Don't blame the colleges if the sons are averse to taking a course in the university of hard knocks, from which their fathers were graduated. The fathers are more to blame."

"You Mr. Edison, yourself, are partly to blame, in that you have ushered us into an electrical age so rapidly that we have not had time to make the necessary moral readjustments to a method of living in which our initiative is largely reduced to pushing buttons—and you do the rest!"

"The most obvious difficulty with your position as reported in the press is that you have fallen into the age-old error of taking the part for the whole. More than half of the boys here are earning a part or all of their way through college, and Bates is no exception. These fellows are not afraid to look dirt in the fact. There are thousands of young men now in college who are practicing the gospel of hard work."

## AN AMERICANIZATION MEETING

The Americanization Department of the Boston Y. W. C. A., which includes individuals from various European countries, about 125 of whom have taken out citizenship papers, will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 3 p. m., at 40 Berkeley Street, Boston. A social hour will be followed by an address on "What It Means to Be an American" by Mrs. F. F. Bagley, an American, and Miss Alice W. Dorr will explain "What One Must Do to Become an American Citizen."

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## PLANNING BOARDS TO HOLD MEETING

Annual Massachusetts Conference to Discuss Progress of Movement in State

Members of planning boards in every city and large town in Massachusetts where they are organized are expected to attend the ninth annual conference of the State, which is to be held in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, next Wednesday. A large attendance is anticipated on the occasion, which is further to be dignified by the attendance of the Governor, Channing H. Cox, who is to deliver the opening and welcoming address.

The conference is to be convened at 10:30, with Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare, presiding and calling the assemblage to order in a very brief address. In the various exercises of the day, the Boston City Planning Board, of which Fredrick H. Fay is chairman and Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy secretary, will co-operate.

Following the address by the Governor, who will narrate some of the great advantages already reaped by the various municipalities in the Commonwealth and in the State at large through the operations of the planning boards, as well as some hints concerning problems awaiting attention yet by these organizations, the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will be held. Over this, Horace B. Gale, the chairman, is to preside.

### Reports of Officers

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards the reports of the officers will first be read. They are bound to prove of interest to the representatives of the various boards present, for they will discuss very generally the scope of the work in Massachusetts as it is now being prosecuted.

The report of the State Federation of Planning Boards billboard committee is expected to be of interest as this problem is still regarded as unsolved by the members of many of the organizations. There are some stout champions for domestic, or home, regulation of billboards who are opposed to allowing the State to control this problem. These home regulators may be heard in connection with the discussion of the report on the billboards.

An other interesting activity now in the thought of all city and town planners is that of zoning. The State Federation's zoning committee will report on the progress made in the work and discuss, doubtless, the stage of progress in Boston, together with what Worcester and Springfield have done in this direction. The election of officers for the federation for the 1923 year of work will follow and when this has been completed the balance of the time will be taken up by three-minute reports of the various planning boards of the State.

Luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue at 1 will follow the morning session. After the luncheon and before the delegates leave the hotel the presentation of the three-minute reports of the various planning boards of the State will be resumed.

Metropolitan Planning. Metropolitan planning and a mutual co-operative planning board is to be the subject for discussion at the second session of the ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Planning Boards, over which William F. Harris, chairman of this particular committee, is to preside. At this session, which is to convene at 2:30, standard scale maps and aerial maps will be exhibited and explained. After this "Traffic and Transportation," two of the greatest problems of municipal activity, are to be discussed. Metropolitan organization for the purpose of attacking all municipal problems to the best advantage will furnish the final topic for discussion in the afternoon.

At night, at Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Appleton streets, a public planning board meeting under the auspices of the Boston City Planning Board will be held. Fredrick H. Fay, chairman of the Boston board, is to preside and Mayor Curley will give the opening address in which he will tell something about what is now being attempted in Boston in the way of preparing for a practical zoning plan for development and the Harvard bridge and Charles river memorial hall he is striving to finance for building.

Flavel Shurtleff, secretary of the National City Planning Conference, is to give an address on "Zoning and the Metropolis" and special motion pictures having to do with the problems and difficulties which confront the growth of a city proceeding without zoning and building regulations will be shown. Community singing is expected to add to the interest in the concluding session of the day.

### LECTURE ON "THE DRAMA"

A course of lectures on "The Drama and Its Allied Arts" will be given by Louis K. Anspacher, dramatist, at Tremont Temple, Boston, beginning next Saturday at 11 a. m., as a part of the annual program of Tremont Temple. The schedule follows: Nov. 25, "Drama as a Social Force in a Democracy"; Dec. 2, "The Place of Drama Among the Arts"; Dec. 9, "What Is Wrong With the Theater?"; Dec. 16, "Art and Internationalism."

## Mah Jongg

IT HAPPENED suddenly. One spring I came home from the Orient and I had never heard of Mah Jongg nor I believe had many of my friends. Of course we had often aboard and ashore seen groups of Chinamen playing what we thought of as a kind of dominoes, but never got interested enough even to inquire the name of the pastime. Then last summer and fall it happened. In the summer and fall of 1921 the fad developed like a thunderstorm. We reach Shanghai from the tropics to find everyone—literally everyone—we talk with about something they call Mah Jongg, pronouncing it "Mar Jon." We see signs in the shop windows and in hotel lobbies confidently offering to get you one of these tallies at a price that could not be duplicated some even took the tone of supplying a prospective searcher as an act of particular kindness, as if sets were scarce and hard to find. And they really were! Such a run had been made on the industry that from a plodding, staple business, it had all at once become a 24-hour shift, "hot baby" boom, that threatened to use up all the bamboo and bone in sight.

All because the American tourist—and it must be added, the American resident—in China had been carried away by a Mah Jongg impulse. Returning travelers took four, five, six sets home with them! Hotel and club lounging rooms clattered to the surge and tumble of the pieces and echoed the meaningless jargon of the game. Steamship social halls well-nigh have dropped other games altogether, for the new, noisier diversion. The little red square boxes with two brass handles in the top were being openly carried about to all sorts of functions.

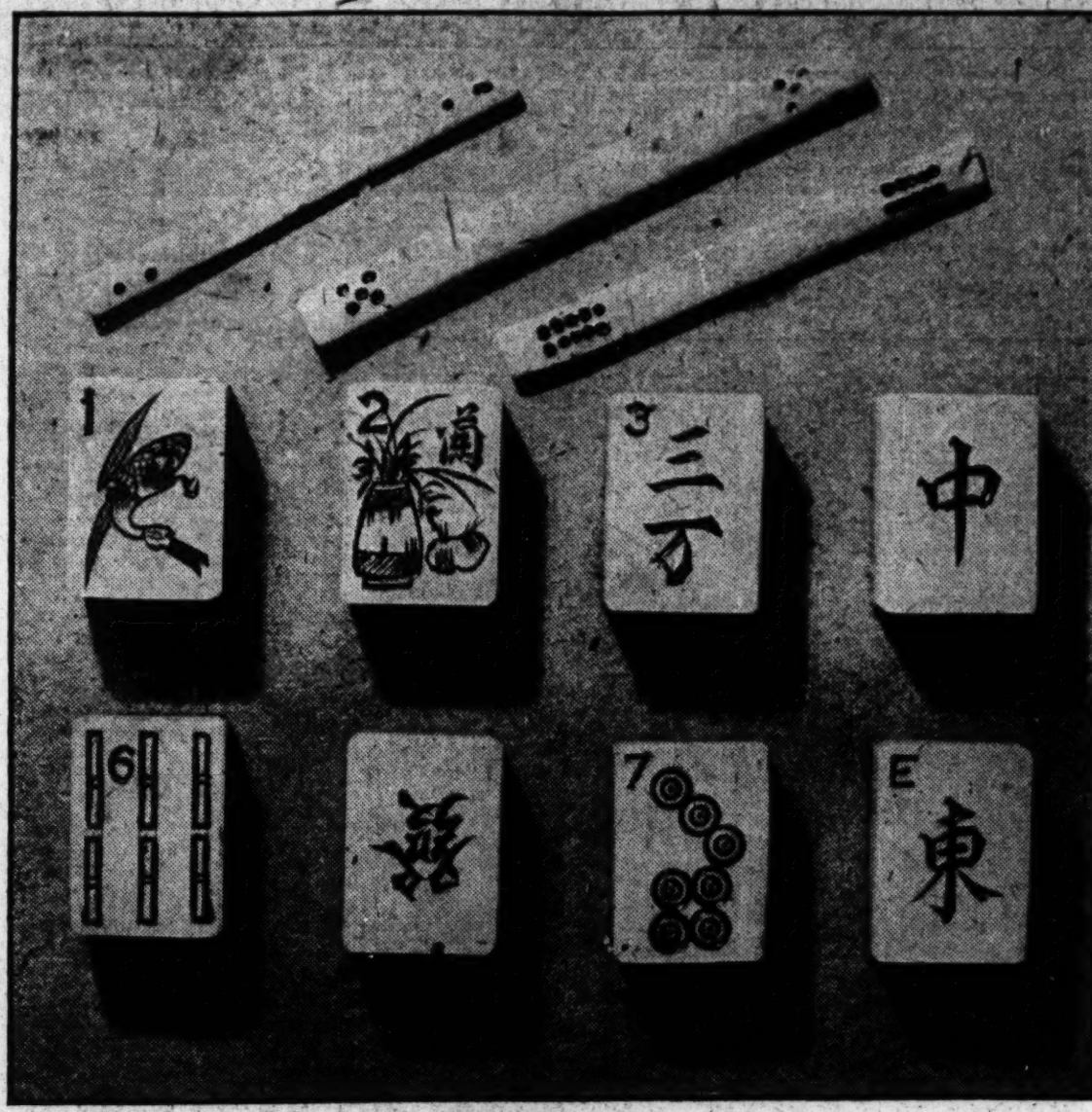
And what is Mah Jongg (the second g belongs there, no one knows just why—neither of them are used)? This 3000-year-old youngster must be possessed of perennial attraction to keep going so well. Mah Jongg (or in English, "Sparrows") has been played in China since the days of Confucius. It is supposed to have originated in Canton or Ningpo. The place of origin is uncertain, but the game is now played in all parts of China.

The playing pieces numbering 136 look more like dominoes than anything else. They are a half-inch thick; faces polished bone, backs polished bamboo. To an Occidental the brightly colored carved faces are irresistible, the desired run from 1 and 9. Thus, the various pieces are referred to as One-Two, Four-Two, Seven-Two, etc. In the three suits there are 27 different kinds of pieces, four alike of each kind, a total of 108. In addition there are the four winds, East, West, North, South, also special honor pieces called Red Dragon, Green Dragon, and White Dragon.

To keep tally on the score, the quaintest sort of little bone sticks are used. There are about 60 furnished with a set, half of them numbered with black dots, half with red ones. Two lengths are provided—three-inch and four-inch; the appropriate quota of dots being placed at both ends and upon both sides of the slender sticks. Only a Chinaman, well trained upon the baffling abacus, and acquainted with Mah Jongg from a youth, knows with certainty just how to count with them; but of course "tallies" readily devise their own system of using them.

Mah Jongg is played by four players who play as individuals and not as partners. Seats are chosen and each throws the two dice in turn, the high throw determining the East Wind or dealer. The pieces are then placed face down on the table and thoroughly mixed or shuffled. Each player selects 34 pieces at random and arranges them in front of him, face down, in rows 17 pieces long and two high. These four rows are then shoved forward to form a hollow square in the middle of the table to represent a Chinese city-wall. The dealer's side of the wall is East, and to his right South. Now intervenes a complicated bit of dice-throwing to see where the wall is to be breached. The dealer then takes the first four pieces to the left of the opening, then the others draw in a clockwise manner. All draw 13, but the dealer takes one more.

East Wind starts the game by discarding a piece face up in the center. South then draws and discards, and so on until a player completes his hand and wins. The object of the game is to obtain a complete hand made of four sets of three (each set may be either three of a kind of the same suit, called a run) and an extra pair—14 pieces in all. After one player discards, the man on the right who



Upper Row—Three Thin Bone Sticks Used as Tally Sticks.  
Center, From Left to Right—One Bamboo; One of the Eight "Jokers," Used Only by Experts; Three Character; Red Dragon.  
Lower Row, From Left to Right—Six Bamboo; Green Dragon; Seven Circle; East Wind.

has the next turn, has the option of taking the piece discarded to make the third of a pair or run, or of drawing the next from the Wall. If he takes the last discard from the board in this way, to make a sequence, this is called "Chowing," and he must lay the three pieces face up in front of him, then discard a piece from his hand. Only the man to the right of the discarder may Chow. Should any player desire that discarded piece to make three or four of a kind, he takes it at once, calling "Pung." And so it goes.

It is a riotous game with beginners, with old-hands, it proceeds with astonishing swiftness, the passage of a thumb over the piece's face being enough to reveal its name. Its popularization among Occidentals is due largely to the work of Joseph Babcock, Standard Oil representative at Tainanfu, who was the first to codify and publish in English the complicated rules that govern the game. When sets appeared on the market with the numbers marked in Arabic numerals as well as in Chinese characters, the last bar to comprehension disappeared.

Yes, the writer, too, has at length succumbed. His little chest-of-drawers-in-the-brassbound-box does not get dusty with the dust of fixation. Unto all his friends and friends' friends he recommends "Mar Jon."

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### LAST LONDON BRIDGE ARCH IS DISCOVERED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 22—Lovers of old London will grieve that one more remnant is to be swept away. The one remaining arch of the London Bridge, dating from about the year 1200, was brought to light a short while ago during the excavations for the foundations of a building in course of erection. Great efforts to save this arch have been put forth by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a sum, estimated at about \$21,000 being needed for this purpose. In order to preserve the arch "in situ" a basement to contain it would have to be

given up, resulting in the loss of a large amount of storage space. The London Bridge of which this arch was the last on the north bank of the Thames was about 50 yards east of the present London Bridge, and over it ran the main road into the City of London. As an old historian has it, "so broad that wagons might be driven past each other there-over."

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## CONSTANTINOPLE CHILD LABOR SITUATION CALLED ASTOUNDING

Professor Johnson of Robert College Describes Conditions in Factories of the City

EAST PROVIDENCE, Nov. 20 (Special)—A forerunner of what may be expected from the Pathfinder survey of Constantinople, a systematic study of social conditions there by American students, is shown in an account of friends here of the task by Prof. Clarence Richard Johnson. This account describes conditions as astounding. Professor Johnson, a graduate of Brown University, and Harvard Divinity School, is head of the department of sociology of Robert College, Constantinople.

"Conditions among the child laborers of the different nations in the city of the Sultan of Turkey are astounding," writes Professor Johnson to friends at his home here. "Remember that living is as high in Constantinople as it is there at home and with that thought in your mind, build a mental picture of children working in the shoe factories in rickety, unsanitary buildings from 8:30 in the morning to 6 or 8:30 in the evening for an average weekly wage of from 80 cents to \$2. Some of these children are only 7 years old and the oldest of the 250, who were seen, are not more than 13."

"In the garment trades working conditions on the whole are a little better. These children receive from \$1.80 to \$4 a week for a 10-hour day. Three hundred children were actually seen by our investigator at work in factories where they do fine needle work and hemstitching. It is estimated that at least 500 children do this work. They work only four hours a day, but children as young as 6 were seen working. The older children receive an average of 350 piastres (\$2.30) a week, but while learning they receive only 5 piastres (4 cents) a week. Few of these children can read or write. Their average age is 10.

"In our interview with 45 boys, who are working as hamals (the human burden bearers so often seen in the Near East) we found the youngest only 9 years old and the average 12 years of age. Thirty-one had never been to school. To be a hamal requires no equipment but the basket which the boy carries strapped to his back. His earnings vary from 30 piastres (24 cents) to 300 piastres (\$2.40) and even to 500 piastres (\$4) a week during the holiday shopping. Most of these boys are found in the markets where they work all day, except the younger ones who work only in the morning.

"An interesting form of child labor is that of begging. We interviewed 32 children who make livings as beggars. Fifteen were girls and 17 were boys. Twenty-five had never attended school at all. The remaining seven had been in school from three months to two years. The average age of these 32 beggars was 10 years. Their earnings range from 30 to 40 piastres (24 cents to 34 cents) a day. Three of the boys were orphans who lived with shop keepers. The others lived with relatives, generally with their mother, although six of them had a father living as well. In a few cases the child had a secondary occupation, such as gathering papers and scraps and, in one instance, the occupation of stealing coal and wood."

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

## Colonial, Chicagoesque or Mission

By C. HOWARD WALKER

TRAVELING rapidly from one section of the country to another, even though there be but a cursory view taken of architectural examples, often leaves an impression of broad individual characteristics which are overlooked in a more careful and detailed study. It was my good fortune during the last year to visit many cities in the United States, in the east, the middle west and the far west, and inasmuch as each section in some respects differs from the other, the claim is made by each that its virtues lie in the differences, not in the resemblances. Individually, even if erratic, is presumed to be superior to monotony, even if excellent, and there are two opposite points of view apparent in the designs of adjacent buildings. Upon the one hand are those which acknowledge tradition even if it be on that little to do with the locality; upon the other, one which considers itself hampered by tradition and often deliberately denies any expression of it. Naturally, while traditional art is a contradiction in terms, it has the advantage of potentially being unchangeable, over the arts recognizing traditions, which have already become fixed and have achieved definite results.

But it is obvious that all architecture, whether of one cult or the other, has universal fundamental factors, such as the wall, the pier, the column, the lintel, the arch and the roof, and differences in styles and in types occur from variety in the treatment of these elements.

It is in excess only that their use is to be deprecated and it is in its excess that each section of the country is perhaps most known, and often the most extolled. Yet it is by the buildings that recognize tradition, that it is best known.

## Influences of the Past

This fact is suggestive, and at least indicates the restraining and beneficial influence of the architecture of the past upon the experiments of the present.

Not that these experiments are necessarily unworthy; they are merely in the process of an evolution which in its vitality and exuberance, considers itself unique and absolutely commendable.

It is to be expected that the greatest evidence of experimental architecture should appear in ambitious and growing communities, those which have civic pride and desires outleaping the spans which time has set upon normal growth. It is the work of the middle west, which unless it is restrained by traditions, expresses itself in exaggerations, either positive or negative of the elements of architecture. All the refinements of proportions which have made architectural styles distinguished are ignored. Factors are rather too thin or too thick. Cornices and porches are excessive, and shapes in the attempt to avoid resemblance to tradition become uncouth.

Elimination annihilates or detail overpowers. The theoretical intention is excellent, but is not tempered by the study of distinguished work.

It is not incumbent upon us to speak Elizabethan English, but there is distinct advantage in its study. It is not necessary for an architect to study styles, to know what the French call the archaeology of architecture, but it is very much to his benefit to study and to know and to feel the distinguished achievements in the styles, especially in those which are work of our ancestors. It is a safe premise to any analysis of the architecture of the United States that it is the architecture of peoples who have adopted the Christian religion, and that it is based upon so-called classic antecedents in most of its expressions, excepting the medieval architecture of the great cathedrals, which developed from stone structure.

Both Classic and Gothic reached a high plane of development, but both began in the same manner that the very architects who consider them dead as to inspirational qualities desire shall be the basis of our new national architecture. They wish to begin again with elements, but deny past development of the same elements. In trying to avoid resemblance to the past, they naturally exaggerate crude factors which the past had refined.

## The Chicago School

Mr. Louis Sullivan's work, excellent as some of it is, persistently recalls oriental architecture, largely because both have few mouldings, broad wall spaces and focussed flat detail. Frank Lloyd Wright is more at home in Tokio than he is in Chicago for similar reasons. The work seems exotic for lack of recognition of the traditions of the majority of the people. It would seem that some allegiance still exists to tradition and is acknowledged in the largest number of buildings erected. Is this allegiance justifiable, has it injured or benefited our architectural expression?

The east of the United States, north of Florida was settled by the Dutch and the English, who built at a time when economies prevented the exuberant detail of European work, which work, however, was influenced by the carefully studied and refined renaissance of Italy.

There resulted colonial work, which was more restrained than that of Europe, and which has left its mark upon the architecture of the entire eastern seaboard and which has penetrated wherever eastern settlers have built up cities in the middle or far west, wherever climatic conditions are in accordance with the type. It is a formal type dependent upon a thorough study of proportions, easily misinterpreted and made ordinary, and requires knowledge of the orders of architecture.

There is today a legitimate collateral descent of classic detail through

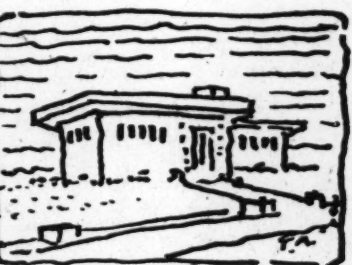
## Architect and Educator

IN 1892 a timid boy, anxious to study architecture, rang the doorbell of a house on Walnut Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, and was shown into the office of an architect who was recognized as a teacher of architecture. The encouragement of the short talk which followed has helped the student all his life. On June 8 it was his pleasure to be present in Chicago at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects when the gold medal of the Institute of Architects, in appreciation of work in connection with the program of the Committee on Education, was awarded to that architect, Dr. C. Howard Walker. His response told of the results of his visit to the colleges of the middle west in the effort to develop the study of architecture in their curricula. Some of the impressions of that trip he has included in the article herewith. F. A.

these buildings. Monumental work naturally is stimulated by the solutions of potential problems in the past. Medievalism, except where a high church ritual is desired, is so accomplished and perfect an expression of conditions rarely existent today, that, under those conditions, it develops factors inimical to its beauty. Also it is so opposite in character to classic design, that the two styles have few elements of harmony and are antagonistic when adjacent. But the erection of towerlike structures and the desire for more window areas than wall area, and the consequent erection of grills instead of walls, is all consistent with fourteenth century Gothic, which has been suggestive in the treatment of modern buildings. It is not, therefore, invidious for the modernists to study Gothic and employ some of its solutions, in fact that is exactly what they are doing. But the American middle west exaggerates factors to the detriment of refinement.

The middle west cities were growing rapidly at a time when there were few trained architects in the United States, and some of them were following strange gods, although usually pagan gods. After the war the very original but unwieldy work of Mr. Richardson was seized with avidity, and until the Chicago exposition in 1893, probably there was no country in the world which was building such ignorantly hybrid buildings, unworthy of the name of architecture as the United States. It will be long before the evil of these things is eliminated. The impression made by middle west architecture is one of energy, thought and earnest desire, so intense that it is exaggerated in every direction. That of eastern architecture is of greater restraint, and outside of New York less imagination, but of careful, often too precise and imitative expression.

The work of the far west is being influenced by the individual climatic conditions of the Pacific coast, and in the southern part by the traditions of the early Spanish work. South of San Francisco the land resembles Spain or Asia Minor. It is either a desert or a garden, and has no snow. The climate, therefore, permits the patios, the terraces and gardens of Latin countries, and courts thick walls with comparatively small openings, so that the heat will not penetrate into the rooms. The ground is not damp and snow does not lie upon it, con-



Upper—Hill Type  
Middle—Prairie Type  
Lower—Mountain Type

sequently there is little reason for a second story in buildings where there is ample land, and there are more one-story buildings than are to be found farther east. Houses, schools, libraries are one story in height and spread broadly over the land. There is therefore a marked element of unity, the same that existed in ancient cities on the Mediterranean.

The early settlers of the far west built raw frontier towns of wood, fantastic as to detail and cheaply reminiscent of anything they had remembered. North of San Francisco some of these towns still exist, but with the accumulation of wealth from the mines, ambitious buildings arose which were more ostentatious than

beautiful, even when designed by eastern architects. Southern California now recognizes her unique position, is building of stucco simply and with great charm, following naturally a type of work analogous with that of Italy or Spain. The results are admirable.

In the more important buildings the classic tradition accords with the climate perfectly. The simple white stuccoed walls gleam amidst the lush foliage, and the deliberate and sensible choice of the California architects

has created a type which is as characteristic of their land as the colonial type was of the English colonies. The moral seems to be, if there is to be one, that there are climatic and ethical and physical considerations, all of which are factors in the choice of expression, that many of these have received careful attention in the past, and the results are instructive, and that an accomplished architect can ill afford to ignore the work of the past, if it will inspire or control him in his sincere work of the present.



Margalo Gillmore and Leslie Howard, in "The Romantic Age"

## 'The Romantic Age' by A. A. Milne

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—HUGH FORD and Frederick Stanhope, present at the Comedy Theater, beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, 1922, A. A. Milne's new comedy, "The Romantic Age," staged by Frederick Stanhope. The cast: Mrs. Knowlton, Daisy Belmont; Melisande, her daughter, Margalo Gillmore; Jane Bagot, her niece, Jan Ford; Alice, her maid, Ida Mollen; Mr. Knowlton, Marshall Allen; Bobby, Neil Martin; Gervase Mallory, Leslie Howard; Mrs. Knowlton, Paul Jacia; Master Susan, J. M. Kerrigan.

From the program—"A Word About Melisande. Many of the critics said that nobody behaved like that now-a-days. So, very humbly, I want to say now that when Melisande talks and acts in a certain way I do not mean that a particular girl exists (Miss Jones of 993 Redford Park) who talks and behaves like this, but I do mean that there is a type of girl who, in her heart, secretly thinks like this—A. A. Milne."

Right, Mr. Milne! And thank you for sticking to your point. The world is better for the right kind of romance and in your charming play "The Romantic Age" you allow us to see into the secret and delicate workings not only of a young girl's heart but you inspire us to search our own hearts as well, and there we find that our own idea of romance is not at great variance with that of Melisande. To the very worldly wise it may seem silly to have dreams of the coming of the Prince "In Blue and Gold," but after all worldly wisdom is not very wise, is it? As we leave the theater your Melisande lingers in our memory with refreshing distinctness and we think how much lovelier some of our more sophisticated friends would be if they were more like Melisande.

The author carries us away into dreamland and there we hear a boy and girl tell each other the sincere frank things they would say if they were not in bondage to social conventions. What does it matter if the boy was not really a Prince, but was merely on his way to a masquerade party, dressed in "Blue and Gold"? What does it matter if in the last act he turns out to be nothing but a stock broker who wears tweed knickerbockers and plays golf "like all the rest of us"? We had that sort of a thing in our thoughts set to music and so did Melisande. We cannot be deprived of the pleasant remembrance of the pictures or the atmosphere painted by Mr. Milne's pen—those haunting "somethings" that are written by no one else but J. M. Barrie.

In "He Who Gets Slapped" Margalo Gillmore left a new to be forgotten impression of the interior and pathetic little figure of the circus rider. As Melisande she makes us feel that we should consider ourselves just a bit pathetic and inferior. The two characterizations might have been played with great similarity. As a matter of fact they are mentally at opposite poles. Until she displaces it with a new rôle Margalo Gillmore is woven into our thoughts as Melisande. Leslie Howard who was born an Englishman, but who has been generally played affectionately adopted as an American, plays the part of the boy Gervase Mallory. It is doubtful if there is anyone else either English or American who could play the part as well, but that is what we think of each new part in which we see Mr. Howard played.

Certainly felt that way regarding his performance in "The Truth About Blaydes" and in "The Serpent's Tooth." The boy in "The Romantic Age" might be played from many wrong viewpoints. Mr. Howard plays it from exactly the right viewpoint. Daisy Belmont and Marshall Allen are

deliciously real as the parents of the girl and Neil Martin is attractive and successfully helps out the comedy side of the performance. J. M. Kerrigan as the mountebank peddler adds just the right note to that exquisite second act in the hauntingly attractive whimsy "The Romantic Age." —F. L. S.

## Drawings at the Whitney Studio Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Whitney Studio Club has assembled a group of a hundred or more drawings by well-known New York artists, some of whom are known to the illustrating department of art and others who have never appeared on the printed page, in the hope that art editors may be inspired to enlarge their borders and include more authoritative work in their publications than the "pretty girl" notion which so obsesses them. Nothing could be more apt, instructively satiric, or deftly executed than Guy Pène du Bois's fun with the foibles of the day; they might easily attract as great a following as the "Metropolitan Movies" to somebody's sheet. Any children's page would gain from Anne M. Peck's, metal prints and drawings of clowns, elephants and bears at their antics.

Anne Goldthwaite contributes a number of sensitively drawn and characterized figure studies; they would certainly lend atmosphere to some whimsical tale. Reginald Marsh's humor has a contagion all its own; his drawings have the requisite "punch" for publication. Haley Lever and George C. Ault belong more to the world of "high art," but their water colors and drawings here shown would reproduce well in the magazines which deal with "art for art's sake." George O. Hart, Edward Hopper, Norman Jacobson, Irene Mungo-Park, and Edna F. Stauffer are others chosen to show how many well-taken points of attack can be found in confronting the limitations of the publishing world. R. F.

## THEATRICAL

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'La Fille de Roland'  
Revived at the Opéra

Paris, Nov. 7

Special Correspondence

"LA FILLE DE ROLAND," the musical tragedy by Henri Rabaud, which has just been produced at the Opéra, was first presented at the Opéra-Comique in 1904. The frame of the Opéra-Comique was not suited for the gigantic heroes, the epic and symbolical princes, whom the trouvères cut to the size of their fertile imagination. They feel more at ease on the stage of the Opéra.

"La Fille de Roland" is M. Rabaud's first production for the theater. It is the work of his youth, composed on his return from Rome when he was not more than 26 years of age. The drama of the poet, Henri de Bornier, which was given at the Comédie-Française in 1875, tempted the young musician. It is full of tenderness, heroism, tears, passion, duty—a fine subject for a juvenile hand.

In his drama, Henri de Bornier supposes that Roland married the belle Aude, and that they had a daughter, Berthe. He also supposes that the traitor Ganelon was not killed, but only taken prisoner. He lives under the name of Amaury with his son Gerd. Having thus altered and added to the legend, he built a play on the love of Gerd for Berthe and the difficulties which separate them.

Such was the theme on which M. Rabaud worked. The musician does not embarrass himself with the logic of the drama. He sacrifices everything to the logic of the music. He does not for a moment forget that he is a musician. When he writes a scene, a duet, a chorus, a symphonic passage, he ornaments, develops, chisels, constructs it in an exclusively musical spirit. He does not admit that the laws of the theater may conflict with the canons of fine classical musical arrangements. When the composer finds a beautiful counterpoint he maintains and imposes it, forcing us to follow his line, his ingenuity, his impeccability. If he discovers a full, dense, rich sonority, he takes a delight in molding it, plying it, working it for a great while. The exigencies of the situations, of the personages, must give way to the logic and equilibrium of his musical phrase. There are obvious omissions, omissions which rise from the orchestra. The text of the librettist is, of course, completely lost. But the work of the singers is rendered very hard. It is only by chance that those who articulate best can launch a word beyond the thick curtain of sumptuous sonorities which rise from the orchestra. The symphony expands, swells, radiates, to the detriment of the beautiful voices of Messrs. Franz, Delmas, Gresse and Fabert and of Mme. Germaine Lubin.

At the time of this composition M. Rabaud was still imbued with the ideals of the school of Rome. In spite of his personality he remained under the yoke of pedagogic doctrines.

In "La Fille de Roland," the technical skill, the possession of the métier, reveal themselves from the first lines. The figure with which the work begins is that of an extraordinary sonority. The hand. This composition of youth does not show any trace of inexperience, but, much to the contrary, an absorbing sense of discipline which leads to a certain dryness of thought, rigidity of musical inspiration. Spontaneity is absent. We miss the touch of emotion.

The third act contains beautiful pages. The grief of Charlemagne, the arrival of Gerd, are admirable. The gratitude of the Emperor is expressed

in smooth, velvety phrases. The melodic and harmonic development grows easier and reveals the future author of "Marouf, Savetier du Caire."

"La Fille de Roland" was admirably staged by the new directeur de la scène, M. Chéreau. The interpretation was excellent. M. Franz valiantly sang the rôle of Gerd. Not only is his voice sumptuous, but his attitudes are most happy. He is an excellent actor as well as a remarkable singer. M. Rouart was a dramatic Amaury. Mme. Lubin lends to the personage of Berthe good vocal qualities and harmonious attitudes. The conductor, Philippe Gaubert, brought out all the value of the work, devoting much attention to the beautiful sonorities of M. Rabaud.

## Holst Suite Played by Chicago Orchestra

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)

—Interesting music, most of it more or less unfamiliar, was given to its patrons by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert, Nov. 10-11. The works that were new to this community were Gustav Holst's Oriental suite, "Beni Mora," and John Alden Carpenter's "A Pilgrim Vision." Holst was introduced to Chicago the season before last, when his fine work "The Planets" was performed by Mr. Stock and his musicians. It was manifest at that time that the English composer was possessed of a more than ordinary gift and of more than the ordinary amount of technical mastery where with to express it. "Beni Mora" has nothing in common with "The Planets," yet the faculty of expressing the unconventional in the most convincing terms is set forth in the latter as in the former. Having spent a vacation in Algeria, Holst surrendered himself to the influences of the "Old-World" of Beni Mora and the Garden of Allah which surrounded it and those influences resulted in the Oriental suite. The work consists of two dances and a movement entitled "In the Street of the Ouled Nails." Holst probably made use of native material for his subject matter, but his treatment of it was admirably in keeping with the scene from which it sprang.

Mr. Carpenter's work, "A Pilgrim Vision," was produced at Philadelphia two years ago as part of the Mayflower celebration held in that city to mark the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The "Old-World" figures importantly in the music and there are tonal pictures of the sea, the progress of the wanderers, their fortitude under physical and mental stress, eventual triumph. All this does not, perhaps, stimulate the composition of any but purely descriptive music, but Mr. Carpenter has been uncommonly successful in making a place of occasion sound as if it were something better and more inspired. Withal, "A Pilgrim Vision" lacks the individual qualities that belong to the Chicago composer's other music. It is good, but it is not Carpenterian. The purely orchestral contribution to the program was the Fourth Symphony by Glazounoff—a pleasant, fluent, semi-Slavonic creation, admirably performed by Mr. Stock and his fine players.

The soloist of the occasion was Jacques Gordon, concertmaster of the orchestra, who was heard in Chaussy's beautiful "Poème" and in the minor concerto for violin by D. Ambrosio. Mr. Gordon is one of the violinists who have been gifted with,

who have acquired, a tone of rich and haunting beauty. That tone was heard to great advantage in the "Poème" and it, as well as the performer's well-developed powers of execution, were set forth not less effectively in the concerto by D. Ambrosio—a work of considerable beauty that has been curiously neglected by violinists. F. B.

## A Wagner Concert by Damrosch in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)

—A Wagner concert by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch was a notable success—to describe the audience as wildly enthusiastic is scarcely a rhetorical extravagance. The program began with the Vorspiel and the Introduction to Act III from "Lohengrin." In the first of these the violins attained a refined delicacy such as is seldom evoked; in the second the brasses spoke out in resilient jubilation, firm as a chorale and gave the listener an awesome sense of power without splitting or overblowing. The Introduction to Act III from "The Mastersingers" was then given, and this was followed by Wagner's prize song, beautifully delivered by Richard Crooks, the New York tenor. Mr. Crooks is but 22 years of age, and hitherto has specialized in oratorio and cantata. He is a real "find." In certain respects he suggests John Barclay. He sings with ease and sang-froid—but the latter substantive is not to be taken as implying a want of fire and fervor. Next in order was an arrangement of "Dreams," badly played as a violin solo by Gustave Tiniot, the concertmaster. The bow-arm went through the motions correctly enough, but a matured concert-room experience somehow grows weary of mere perfunctory correctness. There was no one to speak of, and no beating heart in the utterance of this wonderful lyric, whose almost meaning great singers have so often undertaken with varying degrees of success to reveal.

Then came the feature of the evening—the performance, concertwise, of the entire third act of "Siegfried." Miss Elsa Stralis, an Australian soprano, large of build, with immense reserves of vocal power and vigorous freedom of delivery, excellently suited the part of Brünnhilde, and Mr. Crooks, dispensing with his notes, was wholly admirable as Siegfried. The concert closed with a stirring utterance of the "Tannhäuser" overture in which the brasses, again, were superlatively good. F. L. W.

## Seidel in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)

—Toch Seidel made his first San Francisco appearance on Nov. 5 and made a deep impression upon his large audience. The program contained the "Valse Chaconne," the Mendelssohn Concerto, and groups of short program numbers. Francisco Longu was an exceptionally fine accompanist.

The New Haven Paint and Clay Club is to hold an exhibition of "miniature pictures" beginning Nov. 27 and running until Dec. 10. A prize of \$50 is to be awarded and it is expected that the good showing of last year will be exceeded by this year's exhibition.

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"Delightful musical comedy, well acted, danced and sung."—Evening Post, New York.

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Selwyn's Attractions  
TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Eves 8:30.  
"A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."—Frank Lee Short, in The Christian Science Monitor.  
Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY

JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
7TH HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre. Eves. 8:30  
HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
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THE HIT OF THE TOWN  
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VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
We hear constantly a wall for something worth-while on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called  
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"  
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EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30  
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REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Anne Nichols' Laughing Success  
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

SHUBERT Theat. 44th St. W. by E. 8:30  
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

CAT NATIONAL THEATRE  
CANARY 41ST ST. & 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30



## STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATING AT A NEW HIGH LEVEL

Capacity Nearest 100 Per Cent  
Since Oct. 1920—Prices  
More Stable

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (Special).—The steel industry now operates at 80 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since October, 1920. During the last week a dozen blast furnaces resumed, making 230 turning out pig iron, the greatest number for more than a year. Makers of nearly all kinds of steel report business is better than usual for this time of year, although there has been a decline in purchasing from a month or two ago.

A week or so ago it appeared as though sales of fabricated structural steel had taken a decided slump, but the last week has brought to light many awards and inquiries. At the head of the list is steel for new apartment houses showing that the building boom is by no means over. Railroads are still buying much steel in the form of freight cars. Oil companies are taking great quantities in the form of plates for oil storage tanks. Makers of agricultural implements and automobiles are still taking fair-sized quantities of steel bars. Middle western mills are getting more business at present than the east, the latter being afflicted somewhat by the lack of export business and of shipbuilding projects.

### Prices More Stable

Steel prices were the most stable during the last week for many weeks. There were no price changes in semi-finished steel or finished steel. However, raw materials continued their downward course. Most interesting was the decline of \$1 a ton in Birmingham pig iron to \$24, with hints that this price could be shaded. In the Pittsburgh and northern Ohio districts several grades of iron declined \$1. Eastern Pennsylvania iron has been holding firm to \$29 to \$30 for the last month, while prices in other districts have declined, but this is chiefly because of a lack of large tonnage inquiry which would force the market downward because of competition from makers.

The situation in pig iron is reversed in this respect. Two months ago the eastern market was weaker than elsewhere because of the proximity of the Atlantic Coast and imported foreign iron. Today prices are the most stable in the east. It is reported that the use of pig iron made an offer of \$25, eastern Pennsylvania furnace, for 50,000 tons of iron, but no seller was willing to take this business which is \$4 a ton under the market. Whereas in New England three weeks ago the chief sales were in foreign iron, there is today more competition among makers of domestic iron. Producing districts in the United States, including the Buffalo, eastern Pennsylvania, northern New York and Alabama districts. The bulk of transactions during the last week were of the last-named iron.

### Iron Use Broadens

It is interesting to observe the changed sentiment as to the use of pig iron. Before the World War iron melters thought they must have certain brands of iron from certain districts for their mills. When the war developed a scarcity and consumers had to buy iron where they could they found that many brands were satisfactory that they had formerly condemned. Again, early this year, there was much prejudice against foreign iron, but now that it has been used extensively for nine months there has been only little complaint as to its chemical properties. It is now predicted that foreign iron has come to stay—at least as long as its price is below that of domestic iron.

It is claimed that Scotch iron allows the use of greater percentages of cast iron scrap, which is cheaper than pig iron. For instance, melters who formerly used 50 per cent scrap and 50 per cent iron, now are able to use 40 per cent iron and 60 per cent scrap.

All last week the trade expected an announcement by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of first quarter prices, but this was not forthcoming, possibly because Judge Gary was engaged with testimony at Washington before the Federal Trade Commission on the Pittsburgh basing system and could not therefore give his time to fixing prices, and possibly because of the complexities of the situation making an unusually detailed study necessary.

The last set of official statistics for the steel trade in October were made public late in the week by the United States Department of Commerce. These pertained to sales of fabricated structural steel which were at the rate of 60.9 per cent of shop capacity, compared with 61.6 per cent in September. This is a negligible falling off, especially when it is taken into consideration that the tendency for sales to slump markedly this season of the year.

### Hearings Draw Attention

The steel trade was much interested all week in the hearings on the Pittsburgh basing system. Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and other heads of steel companies gave testimony and no adverse arguments were brought out. The consensus of testimony was that the system, which has been in existence for the last 30 years, was a benefit to producers, consumers and the general public; that it allowed steel centers, other than Pittsburgh, to develop. A permanent Chicago basing system is in process of evolution which was started last year during the depression, when Chicago mills were glad to cut prices to get a share of what little business was to be had. The prediction became persistent last week that wages in the steel industry would be advanced either the first or middle of December. The higher rate of operations has absorbed surplus labor and the shortage is serious. Some mills in the Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo districts have imported southern Negroes, who are adapted to standing the heat of a steel

mill, but lack some of the other qualities of the white steel worker. It is possible, however, that with the coming of winter outdoor workers will be driven into the steel mills in sufficient quantities to make up for the shortage. The last wage advance was on Sept. 1, amounting to 20 per cent and bringing common labor rates to 35 cents an hour. However, with ditch diggers on the railroads getting 41 cents an hour, this is considered low.

**Copper Situation Improves**  
The position of copper metal is improving. Whereas the market a fortnight ago was 13½¢ a pound, delivered, the minimum today is 13½¢, with the price steadily swinging to 14¢. Prices for export advanced ¼¢ a pound during the week to 14½¢ c. i. f. European ports. Many producers are pushing foreign sales at the expense of domestic because foreign prices are ¼¢ a pound higher. Optimism in copper metal is based on the statistical position as revealed by figures for October. Production was 180,000,000 pounds as compared with shipments of 185,000,000 pounds, hence the surplus is dwindling at fair rate.

## HUGO STINNES BUYS BANK SHARES

Berliner Handelsgesellschaft Under Wizard's Control

BERLIN (By Mail).—Berliner Handelsgesellschaft is the only large Berlin bank which has not increased its share of capital since pre-war times. The capital is only 110,000,000 marks, compared with 800,000,000 of Deutsche Bank. Berliner Handelsgesellschaft is more a private banking firm than a public bank, and has no exchange bureau in Berlin and no branches in other cities. Its main task is to supply the demands of industrial firms connected with it. An annual dividend of 16 per cent was paid in 1921, and a large increase for this year is looked for.

Continuous buying by the Vienna banker Cyprus, who bought nominally 35,000,000 marks, caused the shares of Berliner Handelsgesellschaft to undergo an extraordinary rise. He later offered the shares to several financiers and they were finally bought for over 1,000,000,000 marks cash by Hugo Stinnes, who already was the holder of nominally 5,000,000 marks of the shares.

Although Stinnes had become holder of 40,000,000 marks of shares of the bank, he will not be able to violate the purpose of the management. In fact, he intends to work in full agreement with it. It is not known why he made this move, but it is understood that he intends to have his own bank to provide funds for his many interests.

### One result of Stinnes' purchase was

an agreement among the large Berlin banks to combat the possibility of their shares being bought in too great quantities by foreigners to obtain influence in their management.

## BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE EXPERIENCES A SLIGHT SLUMP

Despite an expected revival, British foreign trade during October experienced a slight slump from September, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. General imports increased \$2,071,000 and exports decreased by \$2,112,000. Re-exports showed an increase of £1,886,000. A study of the foreign trade figures for this and the preceding month indicates principally an increased importation of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Total imports of food and some other items in October were valued at \$38,617,000, compared with \$35,556,000 in September and \$44,475,000 in October, 1921. Imports of raw materials and materials mainly manufactured were \$28,409,000, compared with \$21,848,000 in September and \$21,256,000 in October, 1921.

### It was confidently expected that the

exports of British manufactures would continue a decided upward curve during this month. Contrary to this expectation, the exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured dropped £1,351,000 below the September figure. British press reviews have accounted for this in part, indicating that the withdrawal of the United States markets has occasioned this development in British foreign trade.

## REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS RULE AT HIGH POINT

Loadings of revenue freight during the week ended Nov. 4 totaled 994,827 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 19,553 from the week before, due to the usual seasonal decline in traffic, but, despite this reduction, loadings were at the highest point ever reached during the first part of November. The total was 157,251 cars in excess of the corresponding week last year, or 18.8 per cent, and 79,212 cars more than the similar week of 1920.

During four weeks ended Nov. 4, a total of 3,996,536 cars were loaded with revenue freight, an average of 999,109 a week.

## JAPANESE BUDGET TOTAL IS LESS

The Japanese budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, passed by the Cabinet and to be presented at the next session of Parliament, gives an estimated revenue and expenditures of 1,350,000,000 yen, a decrease of 131,000,000 from the previous year (parity of yen is \$4.885).

An important cause of the decrease in expenditures is the limitation of armament, accounting for 70,000,000 yen, while the revival of the sinking fund, suspended since 1920, adds 32,000,000 yen to ordinary expenditures.

### AUSTRIA'S BUDGET FIGURES

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Austrian 1923 budget shows a deficit of 1,500,000,000 crowns and subsidies to private railroads totaling 1,000,000,000 crowns.



James E. Gorman

JAMES E. GORMAN, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which company celebrated its seventieth anniversary Oct. 10, is a sturdy representative of the old school. Although the chief executive of a great railroad system, the Rock Island head takes a keen interest in the men in the ranks, and delights in helping them with their individual problems or adjusting their personal grievances.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Gorman began at the bottom of the ladder in 1877 as a car-number taker for the Burlington Railroad. The story of his activity is not one of long service with any single company. He worked on several railroads and in various positions before he had climbed to the top, although his entire career has centered in the vicinity of Chicago.

Mr. Gorman occupied several clerical positions with the Burlington before he went over to the Rock Island as voucher clerk in 1882, and soon advanced to traffic clerk. Leaving the railroads for a time, he became a clerk for the Chicago Lumber Company, but in 1887 returned to his former work as a clerk in the general freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern, and a few months later became chief clerk in the freight department of the Santa Fé.

During the next few years Mr. Gorman moved from one position to another, but each move served to advance him, and in each place he found an experience that helped to complete his training. For two years he was traffic manager of the Joy Morton Salt Company. From 1905 to 1909 he held the position of freight traffic manager with the Santa Fé.

In 1909, Mr. Gorman returned to the Rock Island, as first vice-president, and in 1917 he was elected president of that road.

heads 16@14c. Chicago tanners are booked ahead on all grades of offal, and therefore are inclined to pass orders restricted to next year's deliveries.

Boston union sole leather tanners are accepting orders for early shipments, but have declined business calling for 60-day completion. Heavy leather keeps sold up, therefore prices are strong. Union heavy steer backs bring 55@50c, cow backs 50@47c. Philadelphia and New York markets are moving sizable lots of light-weight leather. The foreign trade is placing orders for the tannery run sort at maximum prices.

Prime country-hide backs are offered at 54@42c, light steer backs 48@46c, heavy belts, tannery run, 65c. Union offal is sold up well into the last of the year. Selected heavy shoulders now bring 33@30c, steer bellies 23@21c, cows 20@18c, heads 14@11c.

Side Leather Easier  
Side upper tanners are moving fair-sized lots of stock daily but most of it is applied to back orders. Immediate business is less than satisfactory.

Prices are a bit easier, although quality leather is held firm at last week's quotations. No. 1 chrome-colored sides sell at 30-25c; No. 2 grade 26-24c; No. 3 grade, 22-20c; cheaper lots 18-15c. Elk leather, top selection, is in good supply at 34-30c, but the second and third grades are scarce quoted at 26-22c and 20-18c, respectively. Bark and combination tannages are active at 24-22c; seconds 20-18c, and job lots 15-10c. Boards and novelty stocks move slowly because buyers are unable to learn just what the future may demand.

Boston calfskin tanners are gradually filling back orders but report daily sales light. Prices hold firm but just how strong they might prove to be against a clean-up offer is a question.

### Patent Leather in Demand

Chicago tanners report daily demands of a rush order character, but contracting in volume is an absent factor. Quotations in the leading markets remain unchanged but as they swing with the price of raw skins future terms are doubtful.

Patent leather is still in the running. Top grades are scarce. Boston and Philadelphia tanners report a November demand remarkable, therefore, prices are particularly strong on the upper selections. A one-cent advance is obtained for special tannages.

Patent kips are quoted at 52-48 cents; seconds 42-35 cents. Patent sides are listed as follows: No. 1 grades, 48-45 cents; No. 2 grades, 40-35 cents; No. 3 grades, 30-25 cents; odd lots, 20-15 cents. Bark patent sides are selling at 30-26 cents; seconds, 25-18 cents; cheaper quality, 15-12 cents.

The year is closing on a strong patent leather market, with an assurance that 1923 will exceed the present one in point of business volume.

### Kid Moves Easily

Glazed kid is moving well in the middle and good lower grades. Boston tanners are booking fair-sized orders from foreign as well as domestic markets. Philadelphia tanners report a steady demand for all grades, the call for choice skins being somewhat hampered by strikes in western localities.

Prices are unchanged in all the leading kid markets, although the extra choice grades are particularly strong because quantity is never burdensome.

## MIDWEST FARMER EMERGING FROM AFTER WAR DEBTS

Chicago Reserve Bank Loans to  
Agricultural Sections Cut  
50 Per Cent

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (Special).—The farmer is digging out from under the load of debt incurred in the heyday of high prices and speculation that followed the war. The progress that has been made in liquidation in the agricultural districts of the west is one of the most cheerful features of the present business situation. It will require another year of fairly good crops to complete the process, but enough has already been accomplished to allay fears as to the outcome.

The soil yields of the last two years have been large, and while the prices received by the grower for farm products has been distressingly low, the farmer has stuck close to his job and made the best of his opportunities. He did not sink when his income was cut in two, but redoubled his efforts, realizing that it would require twice as many bushels of grain or pounds of live stock to pay off a given amount of debt as was the case when he was getting war prices for what he had to sell. His perseverance and determination are bringing a fitting reward.

### Borrowing Two Years Ago

In order to realize what has been achieved in this financial rehabilitation, it is necessary to go back about two years. Then the rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago were around \$400,000,000 and its note circulation exceeded \$500,000,000. A week or so ago the borrowing by member banks was down nearly to \$400,000,000, and note circulation to about \$350,000,000. When credit stringency was most severe Iowa alone had \$9,000,000 of rediscounts, whereas, if all the rediscounting facilities of the district were equitably distributed among the member banks in the district, Iowa's quota would amount to only about \$300,000.

Virtually every bank in the State was loaned up to the hilt, had borrowed all it could at the reserve bank and used all the credit it could obtain from its metropolitan correspondents. When money is lent on \$1.50 corn and \$20 cattle and there is a 50 per cent reduction in the prices of these commodities, it means some hard thinking for both banker and borrower. Very little was said or published about conditions at the time; the situation was critical, and a small change for the worse might have caused widespread ruin. Iowa's plight was not exceptional. The agricultural states in the district were all in the same boat, and, besides, there were Michigan and northern Indiana, with a prosperous automobile industry and a heavy load of high-priced inventories to be carried. They all sat tight, and came through with failures surprisingly small in number.

### Liquidation Near 50 Per Cent

The extent of the liquidation that has taken place in the last year in agricultural sections of the district is difficult to determine for the reason that credit granted in these sections has been shifted considerably by the Federal Reserve Bank and correspondent banks in the larger cities; also because of a funding of current indebtedness into long term farm mortgage loans from the joint stock land banks, the federal land banks and other mortgage agencies. It is a substantial reduction of debts among farmers, especially stock raisers.

Total loans to member banks by the reserve bank on Sept. 30, 1921, had been reduced from the peak by about \$250,000,000, to \$224,000,000, and on Sept. 30, 1922 the figures were down to \$61,000,000 a reduction which included liquidation of loans by the Federal Reserve Bank to country banks as well as indirect liquidation through correspondent banks.

While exact figures for comparison are not available it appears that the reduction in aggregate loans to banks in the strictly agricultural sections has been at least 50 per cent during the last year.

About 30 per cent of total advances made by the War Finance Corporation in this district since October, 1921, had been repaid on Sept. 30.

### With the slate so nearly cleaned

the farmer is looking forward to 1923 with cheerfulness, and already is beginning to supply his needs on a more liberal scale. His optimism, moreover, inspires more confidence among those from whom he buys—and from whom does he not buy?

### DIVIDENDS

The Long Island Lighting Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

The following dividends have been declared by the Middle States Oil Corporation subsidiary companies: Imperial Oil Company, quarterly 2½ per cent and extra 1 per cent, preferred 2 per cent quarterly; Texas Chief, quarterly 2 per cent and an extra 1 per cent; Dominion Oil, quarterly 2 per cent and an extra 1 per cent; Ranger Texas Oil, quarterly 2 per cent and an extra 1 per cent. All the above dividends are payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

The Dominion Textile Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

E. I. duPont de Nemours Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the debenture stock, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Directors of Stewart Warner Speedometer Corporation declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28.

### TZECOSLOVAKIAN BUDGET

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Czechoslovakian budget for 1923 shows receipts of 18,810,000,000 crowns and expenditures of 19,370,000,000. The budget is to be balanced by reducing expenditures.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES ARE RATHER IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Saturday's market was somewhat irregular, with small receipts, somewhat easier prices for hogs and higher prices for cattle and sheep.

Receipts, prices and conditions are as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 3600; compared with a week ago strictly good to prime native beef steers scarce; steady to strong; others unevenly 25 to 50 cents lower; extreme top matured steers, \$13.40; best yearlings, \$12.10; western grassers, better grade beef cows and heifers, stockers and feeders steady; in-between grades beef cows and lower grade beef heifers mostly 25 cents lower; canners, cutters and bulls, 10 to 15 cents higher; veal calves largely \$1 lower; native beef steers, \$8.25@10.25; western grassers, \$6.75@9.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7; beef cows and heifers, \$4.15@6.75; canners and cutters, \$2.50; 2-year veal calves, \$9.25@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; market 5 to 10 cents lower than yesterday's average; bulk 170 to 200-pound averages, \$6.80; good choice 250 to 280-pound butchers, \$8.15@8.20; top, \$8.20; packing sows mostly \$7.40@7.75; desirable pigs, \$8.25@8.50; estimated holdover, 3000; heavy weight, \$8.10@8.20; medium weight, \$8.00; 8.15; light weight, \$8.00; light, \$7.50@7.85; packing sows, smooth, \$7.50@7.85; packing sows rough, \$7.25@7.60; killing pigs, \$8.25@8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; mostly direct. Compared week ago fat lambs steady and shade higher; fat yearlings and feeding lambs steady; sheep strong to 30 cents higher; closing top fat lambs, \$14.75; city butchers, \$14.65 to packers; bulk, \$14.40@14.60; culls 50 cents higher; generally \$11@11.50; desirable fed clipped lambs, \$12.50@12.75; best heavy fed yearling wethers, \$13.25; heavy fat ewes, \$5.50@6.50; light fed western ewes, up to \$8; week's top feeding lambs, \$14.25.

## LONDON LIST IS BROAD AND SENTIMENT GOOD

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Operations in securities on the stock exchange here broadened today, but sentiment was more confident. The markets generally were firm.

French loans were hard with the convening of the conference at Lausanne to settle the Near Eastern question.

### Glit-edged investment issues also

improved. There was buying of home rails for investment account, with sentiment optimistic. Argentine rails also were strong.

Dollar descriptions were quiet around previous levels. Oil shares were quiet and mixed. Royal Dutch was 30½; Shell Transport & Trading 4½, and Mexican Eagle 2 11-16.

Rubbers were good, but trading was not brisk. Kaffirs were well maintained but dealings were limited to professionals.

## WHEAT MAKES A NEW HIGH PRICE THEN SLIDES OFF

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Although wheat showed something of an upward tendency here today during the early dealings, with May touching a new high price record for the season, declines soon took place. The initial strength was ascribed to an advance in Liverpool quotations, but this was later offset by enlarged world shipments.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ½¢ higher, with December \$1.21@1.21½ and May \$1.18½@1.18¾, was followed by moderate gains and then by a setback to below Saturday's finish.

Corn and oats paralleled the action of wheat. After opening ¼¢ off to ¼¢ advance, December 71½ to 71¾, the corn market hardened a little, and then underwent a decided setback.

Oats opened ¼¢ to ¼¢ off higher, December 44½ and later showed losses all around.

Declines in the value of hogs had a bearish effect on provisions.

## BELGIUM SOON TO START SALES DRIVE IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Belgium in the near future will start a sales drive in the United States that will exceed in intensity any similar campaign by any other nation carried on since the war. The movement is backed by Belgian interests and its American headquarters is the Belgian Chamber of Commerce at 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

That every available force will be called upon in the drive to popularize Belgian goods in the United States was made manifest yesterday when Mr. J. A. Nash, manager for North America of the Lloyd Royal Belge, announced that he had endorsed the idea and had sent a recommendation to that effect to the headquarters of the line at Antwerp.

### COMMERCE OF POLAND

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Polish imports from January to June, 1922, totaled 223,000,000 Polish marks, and exports were 100,000,000. The Polish mark is now quoted at 45 German pfennigs, compared with eight last summer.

### MEXICAN ROAD AFTER TRAFFIC

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The National Railway Lines of Mexico today opened offices here for the purpose of soliciting Mexican traffic from all rail routes throughout the United States. The first such office opened in the United States.

### LOW IRON PRICES

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 19.—There are unusually low prices for iron and steel. The reports, although heard in iron offices, cannot be verified. Otherwise sales have been in extremely small lots, despite the hammering of the market first to \$25 a ton and then to \$24.

## OCTOBER EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA SHOWS GOOD GAIN

Exports Increase 30 and Imports  
10 Per Cent—Grain Largest Factor

OTTAWA, Nov. 20 (Special).—An increase of 21 per cent in the value of Canada's external trade during October, as compared with that for the month corresponding last year, pretty well indicates the situation in Canadian business. Both imports and exports increased, as compared with those for October, 1921; but whereas the increase in the former was equal to 10 per cent, the increase in the latter was about 30 per cent. The total trade for the month was \$170,780,000, of which exports were approximately \$104,000,000.

The increase in exports was due chiefly to much larger shipments of grain, while lumber, pulp, paper, and iron added their quota. There was also quite an increase in exports of coal. The increase in imports was pretty well distributed over the various classifications, and while the figures by countries are not yet available, it looks as though the United States had had the increase in the volume of trade. For the seven months of the fiscal year to Oct. 30, imports were about \$8,000,000 less than they were for the corresponding period in 1921, while exports were \$75,000,000 greater.

### Newsprint Exports Fall Off

The value of the exports of wood pulp and paper during October was approximately \$9,900,000. Exports of wood pulp were 77,000 tons, a decrease of 8000 tons as compared with September, while exports of newsprint were 2000 tons greater than during that month. The United States took most of the newsprint.

The port of Montreal continues to set up new high marks for grain handling, the 140,000,000-bushel mark having been exceeded by Nov. 16, the port authorities stating that they will make it 150,000,000 before navigation closes, the probable date set for this being Dec. 10.

In connection with the advance in wheat prices, Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan, one of the most experienced grain men in Canada, points out that in spite of the circumstance that this country probably has the biggest crop of wheat in its history, prices are steadily advancing. He also is authority for the statement that Saskatchewan very probably has produced 240,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, while for quality it has never been excelled.

### Bank Clearings Gain

Save in the case of Winnipeg, bank clearings for last week showed a general increase throughout Canada. This indicates that money from the crop is now finding its way into the channels of trade. It is quite probable that with the prospect of higher prices the quantity of wheat marketed may fall off for a while, the rush on the part of those who have had to sell being very likely over.

The receipt of additional gold shipments from the United States, which so far this fall total \$17,000,000, has attracted much attention, though it is possible that their real importance may be exaggerated. It is cheaper to ship gold to Canada than to put the premium on Canadian funds. The factors responsible for the premium—a favorable balance of trade and borrowing in the United States—are still operating powerfully. To date in the current fiscal year the favorable trade balance is about \$69,000,000, as compared with an unfavorable balance of \$15,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1921. From present indications, the quantity of wheat exported during the winter months will be larger than a year ago, while the value of pulp and paper exports will certainly be higher.

### Railway Earnings Better

Railway earnings continue to show increases over those for last year. There has been considerable speculation as to whether or not the Canadian Pacific Railway would earn its 70 per cent proportion of the dividend this year. With the huge grain traffic it has handled, the usual dividend now would seem to be assured. Whatever saving the Canadian National Railway is making in operating expenses is being eaten up by heavier fixed charges.

The pulp and paper industry in British Columbia continues to forge ahead. The Buckley interests in the Queen Charlotte Islands, which recently amalgamated with Los Angeles capitalists, have decided to begin the manufacture of wood pulp. A Spokane syndicate is investigating the Nitinat River district on Vancouver Island with the view of building a large pulp mill. The pulp mill at Swanson's Bay, which has been shut down for a long time, about to resume operations. More than 19,000 tons of lumber were shipped from British Columbia to foreign ports during October.

### LOW IRON PRICES

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 19.—There are unusually low prices for iron and steel. The reports, although heard in iron offices, cannot be verified. Otherwise sales have been in extremely small lots, despite the hammering of the market first to \$25 a ton and then to \$24.

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# STOCK MARKET

## SHOWING MUCH IRREGULARITY

Woolworth, Continental Can and Other Specialists Prominent

Continuation of Saturday's irregularity was noted at the opening of today's New York stock market. The main tendency was again upward. Woolworth was pushed up 7 1/2 points to 219, a new high record, and peak prices also were established by Continental Can and General American Tank, each up 3 points. May Department Stores and Associated Dry Goods also advanced 2 points each over Saturday's close.

Moderate gains were recorded by Anaconda, American Smelting and Utah Electric Storage Battery. Stewart-Warner, Speedometer, Corn Products, Houston Oil, Mackay Companies, Public Service of New Jersey, Gulf States Steel, American Can and Chicago & Eastern Illinois all were quoted 1 to 2 points above last week's final figures. Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, New York Central and Marine preferred were heavy.

Foreign exchanges were strong.

### Trading Is Quiet

Trading was quiet throughout the morning. Special buying operations were manifested, however, in a few selected specialties and some of the textile shares.

Railroad stocks improved in tone, some of the ordinarily inactive issues making appreciable gains, but the volume of business was light. Oil stocks, which dropped 3 1/2, weakness in these issues resulting in some profit-taking in other parts of the list.

Call money opened at 4 1/4 per cent.

### Sugars in Demand

With domestic business conditions continuing to reflect improvement and with higher prices ruling for certain commodities, notably raw sugar, speculative interest continued to center largely in the industrial quarter of the market. Sugar shares were actively bought at advances of 1 to 2 points and National Lead, Figgly Wigly Stores, Burns Brothers A, Vanadium Steel and Postum Cereal were also marked up substantially, the last named rising 4 1/2 points.

Woolworth extended its rise of 11 points, while a demand for the public utilities lifted Northern American 3 1/2, Peoples Gas 2 1/2 and Public Service of New Jersey preferred 1 1/2. Selling of Crucible Steel lowered it 1 point, the preferred yielded 2 1/2 and General Asphalt also gave way a point.

Demand for Foreign Bonds

There was a fairly broad demand for foreign securities in today's early hours, a number of issues recording substantial gains. In the domestic list, price changes were irregular and trading was quiet. Gains of 1 to 2 points were made by Tokyo 5s, Brazil 7s and 7 1/2s, Mexican 4s, 5s, and large 5s, Italian 6 1/2s, and Zurich 5s. Bordeaux 5s dropped 1 1/2 points.

There were few changes of importance in the railroad list, Frisco Income 6s and Kansas City Southern 5s making moderate gains, while Erie general 4s, Rock Island refunding 4s and Atchafalpa convertible 4s all lost ground. Wilson convertible 6s and Montana Petroleum 5s also made gains, but a reactionary tendency was noted in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Gold 5s, U. S. Steel 5s, Marland Oil 7 1/2s, and Mexican Petroleum 8s, all of which dropped 1 to 2 points.

United States Government issues held steady.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	11.15	11.25	11.10	11.20
Bay State Gas	10.07	10.15	10.00	10.10
Boston Ely	56.56	56.56	56.56	56.56
Boston & Mont Corp.	82.82	82.82	82.82	82.82
Boston-Wyo Oil	68.08	68.08	68.08	68.08
Candleria	65.65	65.65	65.65	65.65
Casade	65.65	65.65	65.65	65.65
Chief Cons Min.	54.54	54.54	54.54	54.54
Eureka	26.26	26.26	26.26	26.26
Eureka 50 Holly	26.26	26.26	26.26	26.26
Goldfield Deep	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
Lyons Pet	68.68	68.68	68.68	68.68
Mutual	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20
Packard	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20
Seven Metals	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
So. States Cons.	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
United Verde Ext.	26.26	26.26	26.26	26.26
Verde Central Cop.	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
Verde Mines	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)			
Amalgam	37	38	37
Sargad Silver	16	15	15
Buy State Gas.	07	07	07
Boston Ely	56	56	56
Chicago Metal Corp.	52	52	52
Chicago-Wyo Oil	08	08	08
Candler	35	35	35
Caracade	05	05	05
Chief Cons Min.	54	54	54
Coke	27	26	26
Cureka Holly	24	25	24
Goldfield Deep	12	11	12
Yonkers Pet	68	68	68
Futal	30	28	29
Packard	204	204	204
Rever Metal	07	07	07
U. S. States Cons	10	10	10
United Verde Ext.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Verde Central Cop.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Verde Mines	39	39	39







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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON HAS  
A CLEAR TITLE

Orange and Black Wins "Big Three" Football Championship by Defeating Yale

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20 (Special)—Although it is two days since the Princeton varsity football team captured undisputed claim to the championship of the "Big Three" by defeating the Yale varsity in the Palmer Stadium Saturday afternoon by a score of 3 to 0, it is still the sole topic of discussion among the undergraduates here and promises to continue to be talked about well into the winter. This is little to be wondered at when it is remembered that Princeton started the bar for the season with the least veterans and most unpromising outlook that faced any of the "Big Three." Yet the Tiger has not only finished its season of 1922 with clean-cut victories over both Harvard and Yale, but it has also gone through the season with a victory in each game, showing that it will give the Orange and Black serious claims on the eastern championship.

It was in the third quarter of Saturday's game that K. B. Smith '24, the Tiger right end, sent a drop kick running over the bar for the first three points of a hard-fought game. This "Team of Destiny," as the Princeton supporters call it, has not only been developed from the poorest outlook over known here, but has also surprised the critics in every one of the three big games it has played.

The all-important score that won the game came soon after the opening of the second half. After J. B. Cleaves '24 had returned the kickoff to the 40-yard line, a forward pass from A. B. Snively '23 to Smith gained 10 yards. Cleaves gained seven yards around right end, and the most brilliant play of the game followed. R. W. Beattie '25, who had replaced H. W. Crum '24 at right halfback at the start of the half, broke loose off left tackle and made 30 yards before he was downed by three Eli tacklers. Beattie ran with tremendous speed and power, brushing aside several tacklers in his great sprint. On three line backs Cleaves and Beattie carried the ball to the 4-yard line and on the fourth down Smith kicked an easy goal from the 14-yard line.

Although the invaders were unsuccessful in their attempts to score they displayed a powerful and varied offensive which gained much more ground by straight rushing than Princeton earned. The work of the heavy Blue line was largely responsible for the frequent long marches made by the Eli's, as it was outchugging the Princeton forward wall and opening up fine holes for the backs. Capt. R. E. Jordan '23 of Yale made a heavy gain of great power, time and again breaking through for 8 or 10 yards on line-backs. He and W. H. Neale Jr. '24 were the best backs Yale had, and played havoc with the Tiger defense in mid-field, only the ability of these latter to hold the ball together saving Princeton from a bad beating.

Much heralded as the Princeton open attack had been, it failed to prove of great value. As in the other hard games, it was the Tiger's ability to make the most of its few scoring chances that was decisive. The line, outchugged by the Eli's, played a heavy game, and was impenetrable in its own territory. It covered itself with glory in the first quarter when it held the plunging Jordan for downs on the one-yard line. H. K. Gray '23, at left end and C. H. Treat '24, at left tackle, were the outstanding stars, with Capt. M. P. Dickinson '23 at right halfback. Yale's center trio proved both strong and good.

Yale's greatest opportunity was at the opening of the game, after J. M. Deaver recovered Crum's fumble on the 35-yard line. Neal, Jordan, and H. C. Scott '25 tore the Tiger line to shreds, advancing the ball to the one-yard line. Here the reeling forward wall of the Orange and Black rallied and took the ball on downs.

In the last quarter Yale made a desperate attempt to tie the score, putting their star quarter, C. M. O'Hearn '24, in the game. He tried several long-range drop-kicks, and on the third last play of the game brought everyone in the huge stadium to his feet with a great kick from the 56-yard line which went just under the bar. But the "Team of Destiny" was not to be denied, and in a few minutes the Princeton rooters were rushing over the field. The summary:

**PRINCETON**  
Gray, le. .... Deaver, Hulman, Dilliers, Treat, lt. .... J. S. H. Cross, H. C. Dickinson, lg. .... R. E. Jordan, Alfond, Griffin, c. .... C. M. O'Hearn, Snively, Howard, Thomson, rg.  
Baker, rt. .... E. Miller, Stout, Smith, re. .... E. Eddy, Luman, Gorman, Dinmore, qb.  
Crum, Beattie, lbh. .... R. B. Jordan, Caldwell, rbh. .... H. Neale, Beckett, Cleaves, fb. .... S. C. Bench.  
Score—Princeton University 3, Yale University 0. Goal from field—Smith, for Princeton. Referee—Y. A. Schwartz. Brown, Umpire—D. L. Fultz. Brown, Head linesman—F. R. Gillender, Pennsylvania. Field Judge—G. N. Bankard, Dartmouth. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

**ACCEPTS HARVARD OFFER**  
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Coach C. W. Martin of the Pennsylvania State college track team and assistant football mentor, announced today that he had wired his acceptance of an offer to become track coach at Harvard University, his resignation to take effect here about Jan. 1.

Martin had the offer under advisement for some time. Pennsylvania state officials made every possible effort to retain him, but the opportunity for a broader field of work with the far larger student enrollment at Harvard was the deciding factor, according to Martin.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW FOR  
1922 ONE OF BEST YET HELD

Submersible Again Proves to Be a Wonderful Horse, Capturing the Squadron A Trophy Second Time

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—This year's National Horse Show which came to a close in the Squadron A Armory last Saturday night was one of the most successful that has ever been held in this city, and the armory seemed to be well qualified for the housing of such an event. The closing day found the most brilliant and largest audience of the week on hand, and the spectators seemed to appreciate the fine competition which marked the closing awards.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the final day was the decision in the Squadron A Challenge Cup, which was captured by Maj. J. A. Barry's Submersible for the second year in succession. The competition was run in two divisions, the first having been decided on Friday morning in Central Park when the contestants were put through a 20-mile ride in a two-hour period over nature country and roads, including a series of jumps, the horses being scored on points in their jumping and general performance across country.

In the second part Saturday the horses were put through another exciting test in the show ring, being over four jumps of four feet each and one broad jump. They were also judged for behavior while their riders were mounting and dismounting. They were required to turn on forehand, trot, canter and gallop; change lead in straight line; halt from walk, trot and canter, and back. Performance over jumps counted 25, schooling 15 and conformation 20, with a total possible score of 100 for the two days.

Five completed the test the first day as follows: The bay mare Melody, Squadron A Association, ridden by Captain Vetter; the bay gelding Babe Worthan, The Cavalry School, ridden by Captain Davis; the chestnut gelding Tango Dance, The Cavalry School, ridden by Maj. J. A. Barry; the chestnut gelding Chiswell, The Cavalry School, ridden by Captain Gerhardt; and the bay gelding Submersible, the brilliant jumper of the Foxcatcher Farm of William Pont Jr., carried off the \$2000 stake for jumpers after a hard battle with Miss Becky Lanier's famous timber-topper, the big gray gelding Silvercrest. Third money, \$320, was won by O. W. Lehmann's chestnut mare Sure-fire, fourth by Miss Michelle Newburg's brown gelding Woodcock, fifth by O. W. Lehmann's brown gelding Lansdowne and sixth by Princess Dimity N. Goltzine's bay gelding O'Ray.

A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused by the competition in the appointment class for horses to be shown to a lady's phaeton with rumber, ladies to drive. Horses counted 50 per cent, phaeton 25, harness 15, and liveries 10 per cent. Champions of previous shows were barred. This class resulted in a notable victory for O. W. Lehmann's bay mare Princess Mary, which defeated the brown mare Rillington Nimble, the latter driven by her owner, Mrs. Hertz. Mrs. Herman drove the winners competed for the championship and the cup presented by Robert Law Jr. for saddle horses, which defeated the brown mare Rillington Nimble, the latter driven by her owner, Mrs. Hertz. Mrs. Herman drove the winners.

Six prize winners competed for the championship and the cup presented by Robert Law Jr. for saddle horses, which defeated the brown mare Rillington Nimble, the latter driven by her owner, Mrs. Hertz. Mrs. Herman drove the winners.

Class 127—Four ponies in harness, driven by children, for R. C. Vanderbilt and J. W. Harriman Cup—Won by Cassilis Farm's Lord Wind, ch. g. Class 128—Ponies in harness over 13.2 and not exceeding 13.2 hands—Won by Woodroff Farm's Kitty Melbourne, 2 M. Class 125—Ponies in harness over 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands—For G. B. Humble First Prize—Won by Woodroff Farm's Forest Fire, b. g. Class 181—Ponies in harness under 13.2 hands, for the championship—Won by Woodroff Farm's Sunfire, b. g. Class 182—Ponies in harness over 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands, for the championship and Byrd Ryan Cup—Won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Bounce III, b. m. Class 185—Five jumpers over the course, ridden by boys—Won by Mrs. Lanier-McKee's Buster, gr. g. Class 186—Eight pony jumpers over the course, ridden by girls—Won by Mrs. James' Hewlett's Spinning Jenny, ch. m. Class 153—Thirteen children's ponies under saddle, ridden by girls—Won by Mrs. J. D. Hays' Lady Mine, b. m. Class 212—Forest officers' jumpers over the course—Won by Third Cavalry, U. S. A.'s Allamonde, ch. g. Class 22—Four harness horses over 15.3 hands—Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Septimus, b. g. Class 161—Ponies under saddle for the championship—Won by Mrs. J. D. Hertz's Lady Mine, b. m. Class 81—Three stallions in harness, 3-year olds and under—Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Beau, ch. s. Class 142—Saddle horses for the championship, 14.2 to 16.2 hands, for the Charles E. Cox cup—Won by O. W. Lehmann's Personality, ch. m. Class 135—Six harness horses, shown to ladies' phaetons, ladies to drive—Won by O. W. Lehmann's Princess Mary, ch. m. Class 140—Saddle horses, over 15.2

hands, for the championship, for the Robert Law Jr. Cup—Won by J. P. Crozer's Bohemian Actress, b. m. Class 71—Four roadsters—Won by W. L. Lewis' Vernon Holt, b. s.; H. N. Greis' Patty Miller, b. m. Class 82—Four mares or geldings in harness, three years old and under—Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Allie, ch. m. Class 72—Two pairs of roadsters—Won by H. N. Greis' Patty Miller, b. m., and Billy Osborne, blk. g. Class 106—Six landams, horses exceeding 15.1 hands—Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Geraldine, ch. m., and Montpelier Fortuity, ch. m. Class 107—Six landams, horses for the championship and the John E. Madden Cup—Won by W. L. Lewis' Vernon Holt, b. s. Class 174—Two ladies' hunt teams, each team consisting of one hunter and one hunter on one hunt, ladies to ride—Won by Miss Becky Lanier's Silvercrest, Down East and Belling. Class 175—Five ladies' qualified thoroughbred hunters, ridden by ladies—Won by Miss Constance S. Regan's Kelbend, br. g. Class 74—Pairs of roadsters for the championship—Won by H. N. Greis' Patty Miller, b. m., and Billy Osborne, blk. g. Class 93—Pairs of harness horses shown to ladies' phaetons with rumber, ladies to drive—Won by Woodroff Farm's Eve, ch. m., and Netherall's Pride, ch. g. Class 167—Eight qualified hunters, up to carrying 200 pounds to hounds—Won by Isaac H. Clotier's King Daly, ch. g. Class 191—\$2000 stake for jumpers entered and shown in at least one of the regular jumping classes at this show; performance, conformation, quality, manner and style of jumping to be considered—Won by Foxcatcher Farm's Nancy Pansy, b. m. Class 55—Five teams of three draft horses shown abreast; undocked horses, not under 15 hands; weighing not less than 4800 pounds; shown before a suitable working vehicle; horses to count 75 per cent, wagon, harness equipment, and driving 25 per cent—Won by Sheffield Farm's Comstock, ch. m. Class 96—Championship for harness horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.1, for the cup presented by Rufus L. Patterson—Won by William H. Moore's Melancthon, br. g. Class 97—Championship for harness horses exceeding 15.1 and not exceeding 16.2, for the cup presented by Charles D. Lanier—Won by Mrs. J. D. Hertz's Rillington Nimble, br. m. Class 98—Championship for harness horses exceeding 16.2 and not exceeding 17.1, for the cup presented by David T. MacLachlan—Won by Woodroff Farm's Eve, ch. m., and Netherall's Pride, ch. g. Class 100—Championship class for harness pairs, exceeding 15.1 and not exceeding 16.2, for the cup presented by E. W. Stotesbury—Won by Montpelier Farm's Geraldine, ch. m., and Montpelier Fortuity, ch. m. Class 152—Championship class for light weight hunters—Won by Foxcatcher Farm's Nancy Pansy, b. m. Class 180—Championship class for heavy weight hunters for the cup presented by Isaac H. Clotier Jr.'s King Daly, ch. g. Class 181—Championship class for mid-weight hunters for the cup presented by the Plaza Hotel—Won by Isaac H. Clotier Jr.'s Sir Lancelot, br. g. Class 123—Woodroff trophy, presented by William H. Wamaker Jr. for the exhibition winning the greatest number of ribbons in this class—Won by the exhibitors. Awarded to J. Macy Willets, New Marlboro, Mass. Class 190—High jump, performance only to count—Won by Fred Wettach's Going Up, ch. g. Class 192—For hunters and jumpers over triple bars, performance only to count, for the Commodore Cup presented by John M. McIlraith—Ladies not permitted to ride in this class—Won by Appleton and Stanton's Tip-Top, br. g.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## On the Restoration of Ideas in Art and Architecture and Advertising

New York, Nov. 18  
A FEW weeks ago there appeared on the bill boards about this city a large poster which at once, as the French would have it, jumped to the eyes. But more than that, it jumped to the understanding; it successfully transmitted an idea. And there's the point.

It was a great sheet of solid black. From the bottom rose two immensely muscular arms in red, two stiff and straining arms which thrust themselves up against two jumbled lines of red and blue buildings—simply indicated buildings, the Noah's Ark sort—so that they were forced up to form an abrupt triangle of broken patches of color over the two arms. That was all the poster, practically, save for the mystic letters, R. U. R. But there could be no question as to its meaning. Force, brute, destructive force, thrusting and overturning with the willfulness of the superman. Was it any wonder that the design stood out amidst the familiar array of sickly-paired gentlemen in immaculate collars and lithesome ladies in motley gear and trappings; the painstakingly depicted bed springs and refrigerators.

Then in the daily papers we saw that R. U. R. was to be a play. But it needed no press agent to discourse upon its theme, to discover to the public its motivating idea. For once the poster artist had done his job.

Now the interesting thing about that poster was that to all intents and purposes it was Cubistic art. Realism, description, detail, had frankly been thrown overboard. A form of art was used which had been stamped by the public as utterly mad or utterly silly. But coming upon the billboards with an unexpected eye and no art prejudices in mind, this same public accepted the new visual method of putting over an idea without a quiver.

(Yet I would not, even so, have wanted the job of dragging—it would have to be dragging—one of that public into a Cubist show. It would have been too much like conducting a pet dog to his monthly bath. The preliminaries are trying, the operation dismal, the gain of surprisingly short duration.)

After all there is some consolation to be found in the fact that advertising is the literature of the people these days—and its art. One opens the advertising pages of the magazines with such guileless and receptive eyes that the art directors of the advertising agencies are able to introduce the most modern and advanced modes of artistic expression without the slightest objection. The public that shrieked its frenzy at Cézanne meets him on the best of terms in a breakfast food ad. and comes upon the Italian primitives in the motor tire displays with real pleasure.

So far I have spoken of the R. U. R. poster (By the way, it was done by Lee Simonson, the designer of the delightful scenery of the play) as making use of modernistic art. But perhaps more important was the fact that it formulated a live and appreciable idea. Which is a rare and welcome thing. Not only in advertising but in all art—in painting, illustrating, mural decoration, sculpture and architecture.

Take this matter of architecture. Did you ever stop to realize that we are content to give important display on our buildings to symbols which have been handed down from almost forgotten ages; symbols practically meaningless to us now, which, in their own time, represented only the most primitive thoughts? For example, on either side of the entrance to my bank are carved the standards carried by the Roman Legions in their marches of victory. Why they are placed there I do not know. Certainly I have never felt, passing through those doors with my bank book in my hand, that I was engaging in any march of victory.

Then on the walls of an apartment house on my street is a great stone frieze carved in ancient Assyrian style, of malevolent lions advancing from two directions upon a mystic mask with closed eyes over the main portal. Again, why? My friend William Henry, who is inclined to be frivolous at times, suggested, when I called the matter to his attention, that this represented the angry tenants advancing upon the sleeping janitor. He added that a pattern of leaking radiators centered on a jester couchant would be more expressive.

William Henry is, as I have said, of a frivolous disposition and I would not have you think that I agree with his suggestion. But I do confess to a weariness with all these sacrificial skulls of oxen, these triumphant Roman shields and victor's rods, these long spiked lanterns originally designed for the display of heads in the favorite enemies placed over candy shops and millinery parlors and the offices of peace societies. When they were first used, a good many hundred years ago, they were acting ideas, but they have become the thoughtless habits of architectural academies, lifeless giegaws, bits of "clay to stop a hole to keep the wind away."

It has been said that architecture is closest of all the arts to the history of mankind. Has not, then, contemporary life its pleasing symbols? Victory cannot always mean the slaughtering sword.

When we come to sculpture, we find the situation to be much more acute. In the days of Assyria, of Egypt, of China, Chaldaea, and even primitive Africa, sculpture was a mode of thought of terrific possibilities, as a visit to any art museum reminds us. But as time passed it declined into the sleek and sensuous and finally into a lifeless thing, until today it means practically nothing to the people. There is promise of a turn in the tide as in the vital, stirring Lincoln of Barnard or the work of the new sculpture

tors of central Europe. But as a rule sculpture in art exhibitions provokes little attention. The frock-coated or sabbled gentlemen in our public squares mean little more than names and not often that. The very dummies in the department store windows are more successful in catching our eye. While throughout our parks are those forever familiar ladies in scant shifts giving impersonations of Peace, or Victory, or the Spirit of Duluth, and those sons of the village blacksmith who step into their places with the accustomed ease of the living statuary of the vaudeville whenever there is a call for War, or Civic Virtue, or the Opening of the Great-Lakes-to-the-Sea Canal.

When we come to the discussion of introducing ideas into painting, the discussion becomes fraught with complications. There are those who believe that when one speaks of thought in art, one must mean such anecdotal pictures as "Breaking Home Ties," or "The Rake's Progress." They seem shy of associating art and intelligence, as if the appreciation of beauty were best the property of the unthinking. So let us pass on to mural decoration.

Mural decoration is surely a field for the expression of ideas. One need turn only to the walls of the nearest public building for this. And gradually Americans are spreading on these walls the history of the people and the country, gradually signaling thereon, in newly conceived symbol and allegory, the actuating thoughts which have determined that history and that people. Far above all other murals in the United States in this respect are those gloriously thoughtful paintings by Violet Oakley in the Pennsylvania capitol.

But even in mural decoration the accepted habit and the empty symbol still try to impede even the best of artists. We are reminded of that in those recently uncovered murals by Sargent in the Widener Library in Cambridge. In that procession of greeting is there not something inartistic in the conjunction of realism and allegory?

Even in that more successful composition of the soldier struggling with two allegorical figures, is there not something a bit too "sweet" and artful? I do not know, because I have seen only the poorly printed reproductions in the newspapers. But I think, if I visited them, I should like to take with me a veteran of the war and ask what it meant to him.

For myself, I would rather that the authorities in Cambridge, instead of resorting to the usual sort of thing,

## Lorado Taft on Rodin's Art

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Chicago, Nov. 17

SEARCH for novelty in art, blind following of the crowd in its admiration of grotesque extremes that are declared to be expressions of truthful sincerity are dangers that confront the student of today, Lorado Taft told his audience of artists at the weekly lecture in Fullerton Hall, Friday. Mr. Taft scored critics who approach "freak work" with awe, eulogizing it and its creators through pages of intricate English—"mysteries of thought and diction"—thus creating a smoke screen of lurid phrases that disguise the true character of many of the products of the "ultra-modernists."

In French art, immediately before the war, Mr. Taft said, the "puerile effronteries of harlequins abounded." Sculptors were to be found who fed a sensation-loving public. Realism and cleverness ran an unbridled course, as may be seen in Brancusi's "The Kiss," and his "Mlle. Pogany."

"The idea was spread about that if you studied art you would be spoiled as an artist," said Mr. Taft. "Just as though to study spelling and orthography you would be spoiled for literature. Roosevelt said, 'novelty is the poorest sort of foundation for popularity.' The student must learn to discriminate between what is genuine and what is mere pretense. Do not be carried away by what the crowd or the critics may be celebrating. The men who produced some of these extreme works are aliens in France, but their so-called art was fostered by the Parisian public ever seeking something new. Little is known of some of these men—many were thought to be working under the protection of fictitious names."

The work of such artists, Mr. Taft declared, was childish, lacking in beauty and the fundamental essentials of good sculpture and faded critics frequently glorify it beyond all proportion.

The comments on the "modernists" led up to the sculptor's discussion of Rodin, who in a measure, through his weaknesses and peculiarities, laid the foundation of much of the decadence in French art.

"Rodin was not personally responsible for all this," said Mr. Taft, "but we must recognize that his peculiarities and weaknesses were more easily copied than his real inherent strength. The lesser men followed, developing with enthusiasm any license encouraged by such high example."

While Rodin was in many ways the greatest of modern sculptors, and expressed in vital, beautiful work his protest against traditional dogmas, he had his weaknesses and many of his creations are "bad" from the sculptural standpoint, Mr. Taft said. His carelessness of the silhouette and poor composition in many places and his artistic "mistakes" in taste and design, strange in a man of such positive genius, are factors that much of the literature about Rodin does not mention. His skill in modeling, his

power of rugged characterization and expression of the intensity of life and the ability to minimize subordinate details made him a powerful genius.

Rodin's early skill was largely attained through six years of work under Carter-Belleuse, a commercial sculptor. He was denied admittance to the Beaux-Arts and his "Man With the Broken Nose" was refused at the Salon of 1864, though 12 years later, the marble copy was accepted. Six years of residence in Belgium. Not until the production of "The Age of Bronze" and in 1880 Rodin proved himself the apostle of the revolution with his "John the Baptist." It aroused protest from those who had thought of the biblical character in more genteel terms. The expression of fanaticism that burned in the herald, Rodin graphically achieved in this work. This interpretation of John the Baptist had not been so vigorously done since the days of Donatello.

A series of busts commenced in 1882 further proved Rodin's craftsmanship and his ability to surmount difficulties, the bust of Victor Hugo being done from hastily gathered notes which the sculptor was forced to take on the outside of circles of visitors as the poet refused to pose. The crowning achievement of the series is the bust of Mme. Morla Vincuna now in the Luxembourg gallery.

In its confused and inelegant silhouette, the statue of Claude Lorrain illustrates Rodin's limitations but in the "Burgers of Calais," the sculptor tells with convincing power and characteristic originality the story of the six hostages who offered themselves to save their city. This group is also notable in the collection of Rodin's work because of its number of figures. The sculptor seldom employed more than two.

Again Rodin's ability in modeling was shown in "The Kiss" which was exhibited at the exposition of 1900. "A late group by Fremlet alongside seemed like the work of a steam-fitter," said Mr. Taft. "You could have believed that those arms and legs had been sewed into place with pincers and tongs. With just as great truth of drawing, Rodin had known how to modify discordant black shadows, to amplify his surfaces until the result seemed perfectly luminous."

"The Thinker" illustrates, not the poet Dante, brooding over his work, but primitive man apparently experiencing the first process of thought. In the solidity of composition and the strength of the pose, Rodin's skill is well illustrated.

The sculptor's later works bear the mark of the probable effect that choruses of praise had produced on the man and many of the pieces were evidently "made for the trade" to satisfy a public loud in its admiration for every bit of work, good or bad, that Rodin did.

Mr. Taft closed with illustrations of recent monuments by M. Puech, M. Larche and Gauguie, devotees of intricate and intriguing groups of embellishing figures which placed the main subject of the work in almost ludicrous insignificance.

He purchased and hung on those wall Sargent's ghastly painting of "The Gas Attack." I suppose it would be called unfitting for a wall decoration, but remember one rarely looks at a decoration the second time. But if they would put in place something that would ever have its message, something that all men would remember and come again to see, then by all means, yes. For we call ourselves, not children to be pleased, but thinking men.

We have but just passed through the most terrible warfare the world has witnessed its worst phases will never have the wish or the power to suggest its horror. Yet today the sound of a military drum in the streets seduces the crowd as easily as ever and in the motion picture houses the battlefields at full speed bring applauding audiences almost to their feet.

Yes, I think I would rather those young men at Harvard, as they pass daily through the halls of Widener, should see the revolting "Gas Attack." That, after all, is the thought, or it you wish, the emotion of war, or it dramatically poised lay-figures. Nor even proud greetings and good-byes.

G. S. L.



Jan Voerman and One of His Paintings, "View of Hattem"

## Voerman, Painter of Dutch Skies

The Hague  
Special Correspondence  
MR. VOERMAN has not left Hattem for a single day during the last 14 years, the artist's wife told me when I visited them recently. Hattem is one of Holland's quietest old towns, in the Province of Guelderland. Sleepily leaning against a big dyke which prevents the water of the River Yssel from flooding the houses, Hattem possesses a charm of its own. Its narrow, irregular streets remind one somewhat of an Italian village, when a bright sun is reflected on the whitewashed houses and gleams on the red-tiled roofs.

Born in Kampen, another old town not far from Hattem, Voerman as a farmer's boy distributed the milk daily among his father's customers. In his free hours he made drawings. Somebody happened to say that it was such a pity that he did not attend a school where drawing was taught, as he could become a teacher. This led his father to ask what a teacher could earn. Hearing that it would be 1000 guilders a year, the father was so much impressed that he decided to send his son to the Amsterdam Academy of Art. There young Jan studied under the able guidance of Professor Allebé, himself an artist of distinction. Later on he stayed for some time in Antwerp, where he worked under Verlat.

Leaving Antwerp he returned to Amsterdam and lived in a studio which had formerly belonged to Joseph Israels in the Rozengracht, in the Ghetto. In those days Voerman was a figure painter, as was quite natural after having had an academic education. Following his great predecessor he chose his subjects chiefly among the Jews, and his paintings "Morning-days" and "The Widow at the Hocksters" won the praise of critics and were readily sold. By a mere chance he started water-color painting and continued in that line for almost 15 years, hardly doing anything else.

Ten years after his Antwerp visit he married a merchant's daughter and settled down in beautiful surroundings, in the little town of Hattem. Later he bought a piece of land bordering the Yssel dyke, borrowed 5500 guilders from an art dealer, and started to build a house with a mason and a carpenter. Being his own architect and contractor, he bought all materials at the lowest price, most of them from a demolished house. "So it

came about," said Mrs. Voerman, pointing to the big double front-door with brass handles, "that this door cost us only 15 guilders." As there was room for a little stable in the big garden, Voerman bought some cows. Every morning and evening he still helps in feeding them and they know his footsteps when they hear it.

Meanwhile he painted the red-tiled roofs of Hattem, which he saw from his studio windows, and he painted the River Yssel. But above all, he painted the skies. The skies are his particular delight, those wonderful Dutch skies, ever varying in color and cloud form. Voerman painted them in the morning, when the hazy rosy sunbeams try to penetrate the clouds; he painted them in the evening after a hot summer day, when they are gilded by the light of the setting sun; he painted them when thunder clouds lowered, and he painted them when white clouds like downy feathers sailed peacefully and serenely through the blue.

Mrs. Voerman told how her husband broke away from the impressionist school at a time when almost nobody thought of doing so. In those days Voerman—as a reaction from impressionism—painted cows and horses as precise and rigid as if they came out of a box of Nürnberg toys. He made still-life pictures wonderful because of the exquisiteness of their color and the sensitiveness of their lines. Nowadays Voerman's art has developed into quite an individual style, though faintly reminding one of the old Dutch landscape masters of the seventeenth century. His method of working consists in wandering along his beloved Yssel meadows and pondering in thought the things he sees. In his studio facing these meadows and the wide skies, he makes various sketches in oil and after many endeavors the final picture is completed.

Voerman is a thinker, of serene calmness, that kind of serenity people possess, who feel at one with nature. Although he never had any other schooling than primary instruction, he is a well-read man, much interested in national and international politics. His familiarity with foreign literature Voerman owes—besides much more—to his devoted wife who translates aloud to him in Dutch, French, English and German books. All their five children are now grown up and have their own occupations. The eldest son is a promising artist.

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## The D.I.A. Year Book

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, Oct. 31

THE first year book of the Design and Industries Association is to hand, published by Benn Brothers (price 15s. net). It is a good book well illustrated, printed and got up as one would expect from its promoters with their ideals. An intriguing foreword is written by Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, keeper and secretary of the National Gallery. In it he lays down the sound program with which this propagandist association has done so much to improve pots and pans, chairs and textiles, lettering and shop fronts, the single touchstone being the slogan "Fitness for purpose."

But the most illuminating letterpress in the book is the small descriptive paragraphs beneath the illustrations giving reasons for the inclusion of the examples in a catalogue of worthy examples of art in industry. The graceful lines of the modern motor car body are the direct outcome of utilitarianism, and not of the conscious effort of artists and others. Good lettering is fine in proportion and design when most legible. Tables, chairs, cupboards and chests of drawers become at once beautiful when they best fulfill their functions with least ostentatious interference from the artist. Efficiency is the test always for the Design and Industries Association. Make this the essential, they say, and beauty will follow.

This is true enough for it is often forgotten that even Gothic architecture with its allied arts of sculpture, painting and the innumerable crafts serving it, which today are held up in respect as models, were the direct outcome of the practical needs of those times. We have not yet learned in these days to overthrow the meaningless stuffy "arty-neas" the Victorian age bequeathed to us, and there is much to be learned from the Design and Industries Association to do. But it is difficult to believe that the few individual names who supply the examples for this book are the only people to whom we can look for good work on right lines. If an index had been placed in the book it would have been surprising to see what a large proportion of the examples are given by so few enlightened craftsmen.

The Design and Industries Association must beware of any clique element that may threaten it for that would wreck its good work by breeding mistrust in the thought of a public quite difficult enough to woo to the right way of looking at things of utility. Again, if the work of the Design and Industries Association is to be of real value it should aim at clearing out the appalling conglomeration of bad wall papers, chintzes, linoleums, furniture, pottery and metal work from the homes of the million. All the examples in this book are creations for well-lined pockets. Of course this may be the place to start, for in England, at any rate, it has always been that fashions set by the upper classes, are adopted by the middle, in turn again to be aped by the lower and so on through the complicated strata of our complex society.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Book Lovers and Book Worms

STRONG opinions on reading are generally wrong, and yet many people hold them. Some think we read too much, some too little; some hold that we ought to read only old books, some new; some are all for reading courses, some scout them; and so they go. Very seldom in this self-conscious age does anyone come forward to announce flatly that the only rule that is worth anything is to read what we like and as much as we please. If he did so, he would be promptly silenced by a chorus of indignant pedagogues. I shall be careful, therefore, not to make any such announcement, and shall pass on to consider some other opinions.

There is, for example, a prevalent opinion that a man's library is an indication of his intelligence; but it is a foolish opinion. An ignorant man can fill his shelves with the works of philosophers, scientists, and mystics, and so may fool us for a time; and the wisest or most learned man may choose to buy only books that amuse him. A little more can be said for the view that a man's library affords an indication of his taste and temperament, though, here again, a first glance may not tell much. He may have inherited his books, or bought them at wholesale, or because they were cheap, or because they were dear. Who knows? Before we can hope to judge a man by his books we must first know whether he admires them. If we know that he does, we may decide that we do not admire him; but at least we have placed him.

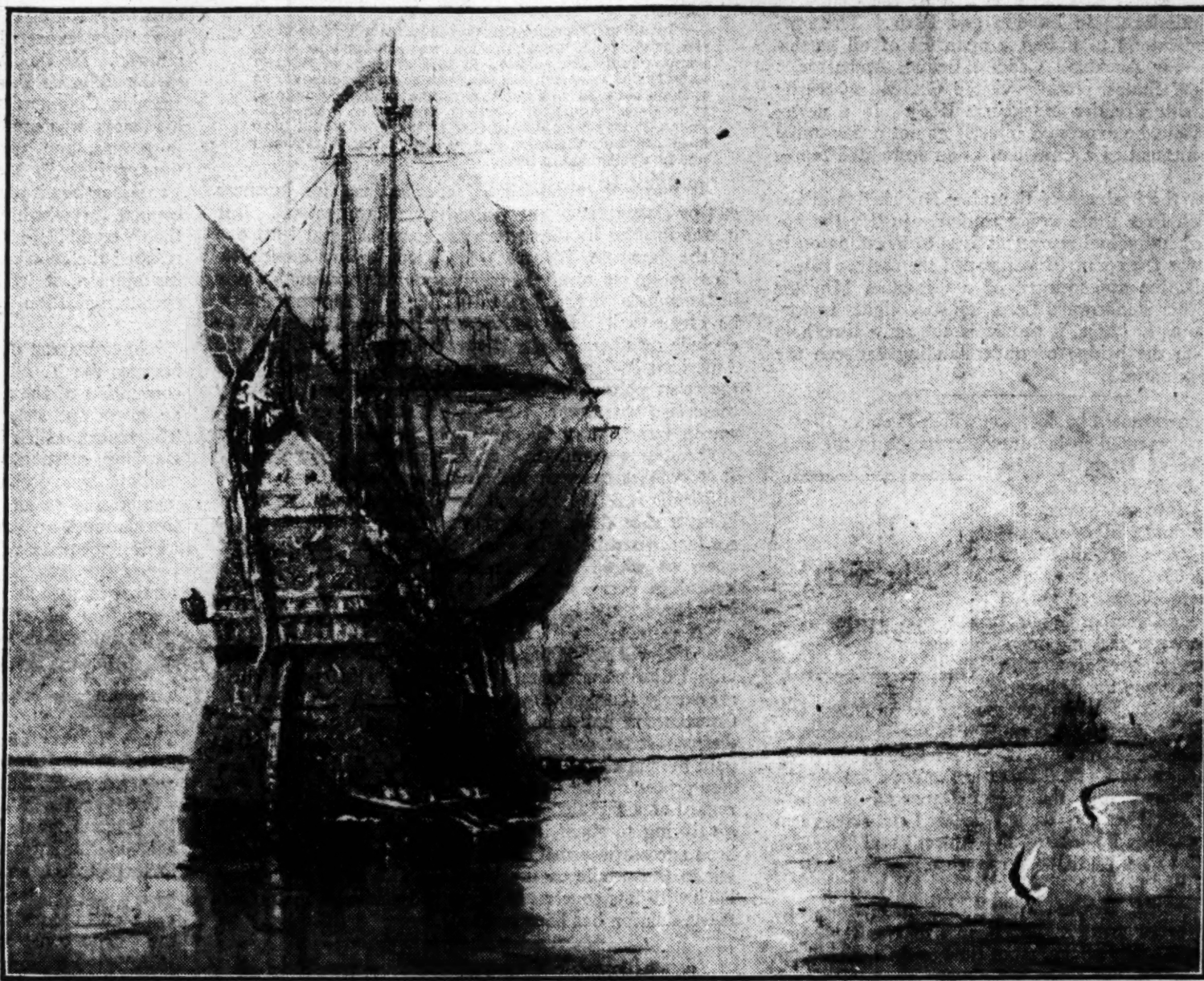
A man's library, however he may have acquired it, and whether he cares a tuppence for it or not, is, nevertheless, an excellent test of the mentality, taste, and temper of his visitors. The other night I sat looking at my books I was suddenly struck by the ridiculousness of the collection if viewed by the cold eye of a stranger. I have known men who, when they rolled their eyes in the direction of my bookcases, made me feel curiously diffident. I was sure that they not only could not imagine why I had ever gathered such a ragged regiment, but were cogitating the peculiar kind of mentality that could have done so. I used to be sensitive on such matters. I remember one man particularly. He used always to buy books in sets, and he was the only man I have ever known who systematically followed the reading courses which optimistic publishers publish with encyclopedias. He had early determined never to buy a small or cheap book. If he could not buy a complete set, he waited until he could, or he bought on the installment plan. Of course, he owned an encyclopedic, and while I have bought typewriters and washing-machines on the installment plan, I could never

bring myself to buy a book in that way. It was too much like buying a baby or a wife in installments. But this man was not so sentimental. He was always and all the time buying a set, and his choice of sets seemed to me remarkable. He bought Herbert Spencer and Gibbon's "Rome" and a "Universal History" and several "standard novelists," and they stood in

so that I could read them on the cars. We established an immediate acquaintance that ripened into friendship. They are not handsome; often they are shabby; sometimes they have a disreputable appearance; but at any rate they put on no airs. If they could talk they would be able to exchange pleasant reminiscences of our original meeting; and if they could laugh, they would probably do so at the memory of what I paid for them. R. M. G.

things that were somewhat pleasing to me. The other is a much more vital production. Even to this day it is an immensely interesting piece of reading. It consists of conversations between various men who stand for types of worldling, ignorant, theologian, etc., and there are very clear traces of it in the Pilgrim's Progress, especially in the talks between Bunyan's pilgrims and the man Ignorance. Another book which played a large part in Bunyan's life was the short

Béquer, how to make great poetry. Similarly, one of the most unusual books of recent verse, Manuel Machado's Cante Jondo, is composed in the popular style of Andalusia. Boca told me of La Pompi, and Manolito Torres, his comrades, and of Silverio, a singer of another generation, the king of cantadores, who had popularized among the Gacé the art of cante gitano, the art he had learned in his boyhood. Running away from the tailor to whom he was apprenticed,



The Dawn of Texas, From the Painting by Boyer Gonzales

straight rows on his shelves as bright and erect as a rank of West Point cadets on dress parade. The first time I saw his library I knew that we could never be chums. It may be that the first time he saw my library he felt that way about me. I found him a handy person to borrow of, however, because I owned none of his books. He was buying several French novelists on the installment plan, and I read most of them before they were paid for; but, so far as I can remember, he never could find anything among my books to borrow. He wandered along my shelves, longing to borrow something, and now and then making passes at a book as if he were half inclined to risk it; but he always caught himself just in time, except once when he took "Zuleika Dobson" home with him, and returned her a week later without comment.

My books did not look like books to him any more than his did to me. He liked to own the solid reading which I always borrow. He loved to look at his dress parade just as I love to look at my ragged regiment. He was, moreover, consciously forming his taste as a bookman, while I was intentionally neglecting mine. It has always seemed to me dangerous for anyone to tamper with one's mentality as he did. He would never leave the poor thing alone. I could never call such a man a book lover.

There is some mysterious community of spirit by which a book lover can detect a book lover anywhere and at any time by merely watching his manner as he passes along shelves or holds a book in his hands and caresses it. But even among the bookish there is such a diversity of temperaments that any two may be incompatible. I do not think, for example, that a book lover is likely to love a book worm. They are not hostile, and it is even possible that very rarely—the same man may be both. Professor Saintsbury seems to be. But a true book lover, a Lamb, an E. V. Lucas, an E. A. Newton, whatever his idiosyncracies he may show, is never a book worm, even though the populace may call him one. Dr. Johnson escaped being one by a little. Southey by considerably less; Porson seems to have had the earmarks of one, though I am not sure; but Casaubon and Old Parr are usually mentioned as type specimens. There was a massiveness about these laidy worms, nevertheless, that redeems them in comparison with the small fry of the species.

A book worm is to a book lover what a rhetorician is to a poet. Rhetorician and poet both love language, but for the latter it is alive and for the other dead. A book worm loves books as books; he eats them just as his namesake does, worming his way through them because it is his habit to do so, or because he is on the trail of something that seems to him more important than the books themselves. But the book lover loves books as friends. He does not so much use them as commune with them. My books were mostly bought one at a time and carried home unwrapped

MR. GONZALES' painting here reproduced, besides being colorful, and of great beauty, makes a direct appeal to the heart because of its historical association. It is full of romance, being symbolical of the first attempt by white people, to settle the great State of Texas. History says that La Salle was furnished with four ships, and one hundred men, and sailed from France, with instructions to settle the colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River; but the gulf stream, which was unknown to them, took the flotilla off its course, and La Salle in consequence, landed at what is now known as Matagorda Bay, and established a garrison. The painting represents "La Belle," the galleon, presented to La Salle by the French King, Louis XIV, lying at anchor. The sun is just rising over the eastern horizon, illuminating the quaint ship, and Matagorda Bay. The blue silk flag, emblazoned with gold bees, trails from the galleon's stern—the ensign of the French before the adoption of the tri-color.

This painting has found a suitable home on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. It hangs in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas. Boyer Gonzales is an artist of national reputation. He was born in Houston, Texas, and was a protégé of Winslow Homer.

## What Bunyan Knew of Books

What then was that world which interested Bunyan so intensely, and cost him so many pangs of conscience? No doubt it was just the life of the road as he travelled about his business; for though by no means a tinker in the modern sense of the word, he was an itinerant brazier, whose business took him constantly to and fro among the many villages of the district of Bedford. He must have heard in inns and from wayside companions many a catch of plays and songs, and listened to many a lively story, or read it in the chap-books which were hawked about the country then. It must also be remembered that these were the days of puppet shows. The English drama, as we have already mentioned in connection with Faust, was by no means confined to the boards of actual theatres where living actors played the parts. Little mimic stages travelled about the country in all directions reproducing the plays, very much after the fashion of Punch and Judy; and even the solemnest of Shakespeare's tragedies were exhibited in this way. There is no possibility of doubt that Bunyan must have often stood agape at these exhibitions, and thus have received much of the highest literature at second hand.

As to how much of it he had actually read, that is a different question. One is tempted to believe that he must have read George Herbert, but of this there is no positive proof. We are quite certain about five books, for which we have his own express statements. His wife brought him a few dowsy the very modest furniture of two small volumes, Bailey's Practice of Piety and Dent's The Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven. The first is a very complicated and elaborate statement of Christian dogma, which Bunyan passes by with the scant praise, "Wherein I also found some

biography of Francis Spira, an Italian. . . . How the book came into Bunyan's hands no one can tell, but evidently he had found it in English translation, and many of the darkest parts of Grace Abounding are directly due to it, while the Man in the Iron Cage quotes the very words of Spira.

Another book which Bunyan had read was Luther's Commentary on the Galatians. The present writer possesses a copy of that volume dated 1786, at the close of which there are fourteen pages, on which long lists of names are printed. The names are those of weavers, shoemakers, and all sorts of tradesmen in the western Scottish towns of Kilmarlock, Paisley, and others of that neighborhood, who had subscribed for a translation of the commentary that they might read it in their own tongue. This curious fact reminds us that the book had among the pious people of our country an audience almost as enthusiastic as Bunyan himself was. Another of his books, and the only one quoted by name in the Pilgrim's Progress or Grace Abounding, with the exception of Luther on Galatians, is Foxe's Book of Martyrs, traces of which are unmistakable in such incidents as the trial . . . of Faithful and in other parts.

In these few volumes may be summed up the entire literary knowledge which Bunyan is known to have possessed. He stands apart from mere book-learning, and deals with life rather through his eyes and ears directly than through the medium of books. But then those eyes and ears of his were no ordinary organs; and his imagination, whose servants they were, was quick to enlist every vital and suggestive image and idea for its own uses. Thus the rich store of observation which he had already laid up through the medium of puppet plays, fragments of song and popular story, was all at his disposal when he came to need it.—John Kelman, in "Among Famous Books."

## Boca, the Gypsy Singer

The following afternoon I found Boca. He was sitting on his low bench, humming a seguidilla as he tapped away on the sole of a shoe. He was most cordial when I gave him the blacksmith's message and told him why I had come. . . . He was a man of some fifty years, with a constant smile on his lips and a pensive, melancholy look in his dark eyes. . . . He told me of the gay times he had had while working at the Bodega. . . . Now he was better content to live by his cobbling.

At first it seemed odd to think of a Gypsy making shoes; but then I reflected on the unusual skill of Romanies everywhere with hammer and knife. Give them these tools and they can make anything from clothespins to jewelry. As the lengthening rays of the sun projected the shadows of the leafy vines and hanging clusters of grapes on the white wall of the taberna, he told me of his colleagues, the illiterate Gypsy singers who have cultivated the art of improvising in the simple heartfelt way, which taught Spain's greatest lyric poet, Gustavo

Adel, Silverio had passed hour after hour listening to the Gypsies as they worked and sang at their forges.

Silverio had gone off to South America while still a young man, and there, as a tailor in Buenos Ayres, he had continued to practice his art of cante gitano. When he returned to Spain he was as yet unknown, though one of the greatest singers of his day. Soon after landing he gathered together in a juerga at Jerez the best cantadores. . . . When each singer had sung his best for this wealthy American, as they supposed him to be, Silverio asked the guitar player to strike up a Gypsy seguidilla, and throwing back his head in the proper manner he sang, more beautifully than any of them, the very song that one of the cantadores present had improvised years before, and had half-forgotten. Such was their surprise and joy that the impulsive Gitanos threw their arms about him and wept.—Irving Brown, in "Nights and Days on the Gypsy Trail."

## The Fawn

For it was full of sport, and light Of foot and heart, and did invite Me to its game; it seemed to bless itself in me; how could I less Than love it? O, I cannot be Unkind to a beast that loveth me. . . .

With sweetest milk and sugar first I at my own fingers nursed; And as it grew, so every day It waxed more white and sweet than they.

It had so sweet a breath! And oft I blushed to see its foot more soft. And white, shall I say than my hand? Nay, any lady's of the land. It is a wondrous thing how feet "Twas on those little silver feet, With what a pretty skipping grace It oft would challenge me the race; And when't had left me far away "Twould stay, and run again, and stay; For it was nimble much than hinds And trod as if on the four winds. I have a garden of my own, But so with roses overgrown, And lilies, that you would it guess To be a little wilderness; And all the spring-time of the year It only loved to be there. Among the beds of lilies I Have sought it oft, where it should lie, Yet could not, till itself would rise, Find it, although before mine eyes; For in the flaxen lilies' shade It like a bank of lilies laid. But all its chief delight was still On roses, thus itself to fill. And its pure virginal limbs to fold In whitest sheets of lilies cold. Had it lived long it would have been Lilies without, roses within. —Marvell.

## The Childlike

The Kingdom of Heaven is of the childlike, of those who are easy to please, who love and who give pleasure. Mighty men of their hands, the smiths, and the builders, and the judges, have lived long and done sternly, and yet preserved this lovely character; and among our carpet interesters and twopenny concerns, the shames were indelible if we should lose it.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Eternal Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not been faced with problems seemingly so difficult and dark, or with others which, though petty, seemed so innumerable and annoying, as to be almost unbearable? And who would not, at such a time, have welcomed with relief unspeakable the certainty that these troubles were not the realities they seemed; that they were not the actualities they appeared to be. The world, even, admits that in certain cases appearances are deceptive. In Hebrews it is stated that "the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." Words express thought, and right thought is the activity of divine Mind. Therefore, the worlds were framed by the activity of divine Mind, and, consequently, are ideas, "not made of things which do appear"; they are not material, but spiritual. In Proverbs we read, "The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens."

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was not afraid to follow her reasoning to its logical conclusion. The creator being God, Spirit, she knew that the real creation must be spiritual and eternal, not material and fleeting. Paul saw that clearly also, else he could never have said, "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." That which is eternal and perfect God made; and such were the realities to Paul. That which is temporal must always be destructible; and those things—dreams of mortal mind—are called unreal by Christian Science. However real, therefore, matter, sickness, limitation, evil may seem to be, we should agree with the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews that they are not made by the Word of God, and consequently are not spiritual realities.

Jesus proved this true continually during his wonderful ministry. His cases of healing evidenced that the things which were not seen—that is, his understanding of God's ideas and his application of God's law, which are never visible to the material eye—overcame and destroyed the evils which were seen. He thus proved that the things "which are seen are tem-

poral." He knew that the real man is the image of God, and is, therefore, complete and perfect; and this knowing destroyed the things which did appear,—the beliefs of a sick or sinful mortal. In the case of the one afflicted with palsy, mentioned in Matthew, there seemed to be a diseased body to be healed. Jesus must have discerned that what required healing was sin; and he thereupon forgave—that is, destroyed—the sense of sin, and the person arose healed. The apparent disease was but a dream, mistake, or fear, and thus was readily destroyed by Truth.

Whatever the problem that assails us, however dark the night that seems to surround us, we can always know that all evil is passing, temporary. Error always ends; good alone is eternal. The disease, the business problem, the doubt or trouble, however real it may appear, is not real. The untrue friend, the dishonest business man, the disagreeable neighbor,—seeming realities all,—are not made by the Word of God, but are "such stuff as dreams are made on." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 86) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees"; therefore, if we stop believing in evil appearances, begin to deny them power and reality, and proceed, instead, to know and rejoice over the fact of God's good creation as the truth of being, we shall soon see our whole lives changing for the better. Perceiving this, we shall stop condemning and fearing, we shall stop repeating the gossip concerning calamity, disease, and death that seem apparent, because we shall realize that none of it is made by Truth, none of it is made by divine Love, therefore none of it can endure.

Whatever the problem, then, we may take courage. It is not what it appears to be; it is merely an aggregation of mistakes about the true creation, "framed by the word of God." As our mental effort to know this becomes a daily practice, we shall see and manifest in our experience less and less of the discordant and erroneous, and more and more of the harmony, health, and prosperity which belong to the real man.

## Favorite Lines

There is some revolt now against established critical estimates, but I think that criticism—even what may be called academic criticism—hasn't such a bad record. Our poets and their works have been placed in position (let us put it so) by a comparatively small body of men. Most of us acquiesce, with slight personal predilections. I don't think there will ever be much dispute about the "Adonais," and "The Ode to the West Wind" being among Shelley's greatest poems, or of the standing of "Ulysses" or "Pippa Passes" of "The Grecian Urn" or "Paradise Lost." The world makes mistakes, and sometimes it must hark back a little, but perhaps it doesn't get very far wrong about the poets. You may say that critics, like other experts and like the rest of us, follow in the cry, that they accept the established judgments and are conservative. Partly, perhaps, but there has been a time when even famous poets have been chosen and passionately extolled by critics; and if it were vulnerable it would be deposited. . . .

We all find it difficult to revise what in self-flattery we may call our critical estimates; our dogmas are, if not absolute, impregnable. I shall never get rid of the belief that Shakespeare's greatest sonnet is "When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced," and it pains me slightly if anyone says that there is better anthology than the Golden Treasury. . . .

I suppose that every lover of poetry has a fanatical attachment to particular lines. In discussing De Quincey as a literary critic Mr. Fowler mentions the line that was his favorite in all English poetry, Wordsworth's "Lady of the lake Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance."

We all have these "favorites," and sometimes they have the stamp of the world's selection upon them. . . . I put it to a friend—deprecatingly—and found him ready; he was for Wordsworth's line in the poem on Peel Castle, "Cased in the unfeeling armour of old time. . . ."

For my part, I could nail my colours to Prospero's "In the dark backward and abysm of time."

but I think many would be with me there; and I derive a more private and particular satisfaction from "Bulls that walk the pastures with kingly-flashing coats"

Another friend spoke up once for "Hullo four name to the reverberate hills,"

and when he wrote a novel he had a conversation in which one character maintained that the best two lines are—

"O! how shall summer's honey breath hold out Against the wrackful siege of battering days, and another that they are Tennyson's "And drunk delight of battle with my peers Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy."

This last quotation gratified me, for I remember well the occasion when I introduced it to my friend (You must be cautious in talking to these unscrupulous literary men).—A. N. M. in The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

## The Beautiful

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair flower, and thank Him for it, who is the fountain of all loveliness. Charles Kingsley.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, in advance, \$3.00 per annum; \$1.00 per quarter; \$0.50 per month. Single copies 5 cents (U.S. and Possessions 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U.S.A.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1922

## EDITORIALS

EVERYBODY in the United States who talks politics at all is talking nowadays about a "third party." More or less this always is the case after a national election. True, there wasn't much discussion of that nature after the last presidential election, which, as someone said, was not so much of an election as a national census. But even then the talk was of the reorganization of the badly beaten Democratic Party. Today, with the election more of a defeat for the Republican Party than it is a victory for the Democrats, speculation turns rather upon the discovery of a victorious rival to both.

### As to That "Third Party"

Can it be done? Some say not, because it never has been done. But that does not prove anything. The world progresses by doing things that never have been done before. Others say that the cost of building up a machine to equal that of either old party would be prohibitive. At that suggestion Mr. Henry Ford might grin. It would be easy enough to get the money, though it is probably true that the man, or men, supplying it could not be at the same time candidates with any hope of success. Senator Borah thinks that if we voted directly for President, doing away with the need for an electoral ticket in each state it would simplify matters, reduce expenses and make third party movements more practicable. But that involves a change in the Constitution, and is therefore inapplicable to the present unrest. Besides it would simplify only the choice of a President, leaving the old parties, as now, in a position to keep alternate control of the legislative branch of the government.

However, a third party movement is perfectly practicable, despite obstacles in its path, and will come when enough people think alike on a sufficient number of national issues to make up a program that will appeal to a majority of the voters. But that that time is now at hand is exceedingly doubtful.

Consider for a moment the news from the national capital concerning this very matter. Senator La Follette, it appears, has led off in the task of forming a third party. He has issued a statement and called upon liberals to rally to his banner. His plan is to hold together the so-called liberal bloc in the Senate and make of its acts the code about which liberals throughout the Nation may rally.

So far so good. Senator La Follette is a man of recognized ability, indubitable sincerity of purpose, and demonstrated political skill. He has done his own State, Wisconsin, much service, and if in the national Legislature his achievements have been less notable it has not been wholly his fault. But is he precisely the man about whom liberals will rally? Is the very first step of a third party aspiring to success to be the acceptance of the leadership of an avowed opponent of prohibition? Neither old party will suffer a moment's fear if the assault upon established political organizations is at the same time to take the form of an attack upon the prohibition policy of the United States.

Perhaps it may be asserted that The Christian Science Monitor is inclined to ascribe undue importance to the liquor question. Very well, then; let it be set aside for the moment, though it would be difficult to name another problem so interwoven with American politics, so fraught with good or evil to the homes and the fortunes of the American people. In Senator Borah the third party movement has another potential leader, and one who, though not precisely "dry," has not greatly antagonized the majority sentiment in favor of prohibition.

But where Borah stands on international questions is known to all men. His is the outworn view of the advocate of American isolation. He holds that this Nation can exist to itself alone. Whatever there is of humanity in his nature is limited in its application to those living under the flag of the United States. Neither League of Nations nor that vague and nebulous "association" of which eminent Republicans used to talk before the election of 1920 engages his support. A third party, led by Borah, would naturally have to seek supporters elsewhere than among that great body of influential citizens who believe that the time is past when the United States can either with honor or with safety evade its responsibility as one of the units of the civilized world.

A third party which should at the same time antagonize the anti-liquor forces and international peace forces in the United States, would be an exceedingly bad third in any election in which it took part.

### Canadian Minister to Washington

THERE should be plenty of work to justify the appointment of a Canadian Minister to Washington. The volume of trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between Canada and the United Kingdom. As neighbors, too, there are questions of development and readjustment constantly arising between Ottawa and Washington. The proposed international deep waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the ocean, involving as it does the development of hydroelectric power, as well as a new outlet for the upper lake freighters, is one question of first-class importance awaiting consideration. Reciprocity in the removal of artificial frontier barriers to trade is another. So long as Canada is dependent upon the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania for domestic fuel supplies, the periodical breakdown of American coal distribution is of intimate concern to city dwellers in central Canada. There are questions of postal service, migration, the enforcement of law and order, as well as of general policy abroad, such as disarmament, in which

both countries are interested. As a member of the League of Nations, Canada has assumed new responsibilities in world politics.

On questions of equal concern to all members of the league of British nations, the British Ambassador would naturally continue to represent Canada along with the rest. Canada's purpose, for uniformly progressive relations with the United States, should be quite well served by having a Canadian representative at Washington whose status would be similar to that of the Canadian High Commissioners in London and Paris. The proposal is understood to have the approval of all parties concerned. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, recently visited Ottawa, where he conferred with Premier Mackenzie King. In a newspaper interview, he expressed himself as not unfavorable to the appointment of a Canadian as an accredited representative.

Whether the business of the other British dominions and the Irish Free State would similarly justify the appointment of individual representatives to Washington is a question for the countries concerned themselves to decide. While the appointment of a Canadian Minister may be another step toward Canadian sovereignty in foreign affairs, as at home, it should at the same time help to strengthen the bridge of understanding between the Anglo-Saxon nations.

It is a government by coercion which Premier Benito Mussolini represented in his dramatic speech to the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The traditional hecklers of the Left were cowed into quiescence; the addresses of some fifty-five orators who were scheduled to respond to the speech of the Premier were eliminated by his order, and the Chamber was left to choose between buckling down to an active co-operation with the Mussolini program, or immediate dissolution. The former alternative doubtless will be accepted. A state of dissolution is not conducive to the happiness of the members of Parliament in Italy more than elsewhere. And there is the hope among the deputies, perhaps, that the political martial-law proclaimed by the Premier, when tempered by subsequent developments, may be less rigidly enforced and "freedom of speech," in its parliamentary sense, be restored, at least in effect.

At all events, Benito Mussolini is proclaiming an experiment in government which, in this twentieth century, is unique. Big sticks, from time to time, have been effectively waved, but there has always gone with such demonstrations the corollary to "speak softly." This last Mussolini has rejected as an unnecessary hampering. He is not asking for a dictatorship over Italian affairs for the next year. He has declared one. It is the dictatorship of one man, supported by the force of a militant organization, and because he came to power by just that means, the new Premier declares he will brook no serious interference with his Government from any quarter.

Now, dictatorship of such an absolute nature is an extremely hazardous undertaking in this day of enlightenment. It finds its justification—if it can be justified—in the existence of an emergency and in the ability of the dictator to meet it. That an emergency growing out of post-war disorders does exist in Italy, it is impossible to deny. That Mussolini, whose statesmanship has been tested only indirectly in the great field of constructive achievement which he proposes to enter, believes himself qualified to meet it, is obvious.

Not programs, but men and a vigorous initiative are required, according to Mussolini—and not Italy alone, but many nations stand in just that need. The policy of economy, work, and discipline, uncompromisingly enforced, by means of which he proposes to carry through with this program, may smack of Prussianism—but there is something of vigor in the declaration that has been tested only indirectly in the great field of constructive achievement which he proposes to enter, believes himself qualified to meet it, is obvious.

If the new Premier is conversant with the workings of the human mind, or familiar with world politics during recent years, he will know how readily people tire of coercion wherever, or in behalf of however worthy a cause, it is exercised. His Government will be obliged to work fast and give tangible evidence of success if the colossal task which it has assumed is accomplished before the inevitable reaction sets in. Not for the justification of coercive government, but for the sake of the country, the friends of Italy hope for the success of the reconstructive policy of Benito Mussolini.

ONE who studies the portions of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Japanese citizenship cases

### Status of Japanese Immigrants

which have appeared in the newspapers can hardly fail to gain the realization that the question is far less complex than has been generally supposed. Many perplexing problems, when a solution is reasonably and considerably sought, become less and less confusing. Too often the failure to face a problem enhances its importance, and increases the apprehension of possible untoward consequences to follow its right settlement. Perhaps no other single domestic problem, complicated somewhat by international considerations, has so greatly absorbed the attention of the people in the Pacific west and northwest in the United States for many years. Opposed to what many have seemed to regard as the aggressiveness of the Japanese to establish their claim to the right to become naturalized citizens of the country, has been a fairly unanimous white sentiment in California and neighboring states.

The court decision recently rendered, written by Mr. Justice Sutherland, himself a westerner, obviously disposes finally of the controversy. It is made to appear

that Japanese aliens are absolutely without legal right so far as United States citizenship is concerned, and this by an unavoidable interpretation of the law as it has existed for many years. The court makes it clear that the desired citizenship is withheld in the two cases under review, not because of any objection to the character or standing of the applicants, but because the law makes no provision whatever for their naturalization. As cited in the opinion, this law seems direct and unambiguous. In elucidating this point the court says:

In all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1879 of those of African nativity and descent), although the exact wording of the various statutes was not always the same. If Congress in 1906 desired to alter a rule so well and so long established, it may be assumed that its purpose would have been definitely disclosed and its legislation to that end put in unmistakable terms.

It was not contended, of course, that the Japanese can be classed as of the white or Caucasian races. But it was insisted by the attorneys representing at least one of the Japanese litigants that in construing the clause "free white persons," the meaning which presumably was in the minds of the framers of the law of 1790 should be given to it. It was argued that the intent was to exclude members of the Negro or African race, and the American Indians who then inhabited the country. But the court points out that while it may be true that only these two races were thought of as being excluded, to say that they were the only ones included in the intent of the statute would be to ignore its affirmative provisions. It is pointed out that the provision is not that Negroes and Indians were to be excluded, but that only free white persons should be included, and that the intent was to confer citizenship only upon those whom the founders knew as white. The conclusion reached is so clearly logical in every sense that it might be wondered just why there could have ever been any doubt regarding it.

It cannot be denied that the strict interpretation of the rule will work hardships and cause countless individual disappointments. But those who will suffer most are surely those who have voluntarily assumed the risk. Constructive notice has been served by the people of the western states that no Oriental would be permitted to gain the privileges of citizenship except against their sincere protest. Their purpose has been to check what they regard as a threatened peaceful invasion. It is no doubt gratifying to them that the issue appears thus to have been successfully met in the courts, just as it is gratifying to the people of the United States as a whole, perhaps with less concern as to the end achieved, that a final determination has been reached.

THAT the modern sculptor should get so little credit for his work is a curious fact, but still more curious is the length of time his admirers have taken to discover it. The name of the painter of a picture, placed in a prominent position, or of the illustrator of a popular periodical is made at once familiar to everybody, but when a statue or monument is unveiled the names of all who take part in the ceremony are mentioned save that of the sculptor without whom it would not have been, and only occasionally does this strike anyone as an unpardonable oversight. The result is that the large public never, then or later, bothers about his name. The statue in the street, like the lamp-post or the letter-box, is accepted as a matter of course, and no questions asked. It would probably be found by the lover of statistics that for the hundred who could tell right off who painted the decorations in the Boston Library but one could say as glibly who modeled the decorations in the pediment of the House of Representatives at Washington—for the hundred who have not forgotten that Wren built St. Paul's but one would know who designed the monument to Wellington in the nave or the bust of Henley in the crypt.

Many explanations are offered when the few wake up to the fact of this general indifference: the sculptor is modest and does not advertise himself; the press refuses him publicity; the public has no use for art. More than a little of the truth, though not all of it, lurks in these suggestions. Painters, illustrators, and architects can be modest, too. The press is over liberal in lavishing publicity on the other arts. The public often crowds the picture gallery. The reason is further to seek. The appeal of sculpture is more largely intellectual. Its beauty is either, as with the Greeks, the beauty of form and line, or, as with the Florentines of the Renaissance, the beauty of character. Those who can appreciate sculpture are stirred also by its emotional quality, but they are the exceptions. The serenity of mere marble or bronze holds the multitude aloof. They respond to the harmony of color in painting—though in a much less degree—as to the harmony of sound in music, and are quite unconscious that for the artist line and form and character are as essential as color in the painting of a great picture. It is for precisely the same reason that their interest is so comparatively small in the black-and-white print, which, like sculpture, is too austere for their taste if not for their understanding.

The multitude in Greece, or in medieval and Renaissance Italy, left to themselves, would perhaps have been as indifferent. But the lovers of art would not let them wallow comfortably in their ignorance. Art was made "the thing," and the multitude, like sheep, could not escape it if they would, they were forced to recognize the men to whom they owed the sculptures on their temples and churches, the statues in their squares, while the modern multitude, allowed too much liberty in these matters, can seldom be roused to personal interest save when the press turns sculpture or statue into a public scandal, as it did not long since with that unfortunate fountain in New York. The only possible remedy for the evil is to educate the people to see the abstract beauty of form and line and character, to understand that art does not begin and end, as most children think it does, in the colors of the paint box—to acknowledge, in a word, the sculptor as an artist.

## Editorial Notes

ANYONE who does not see in the defeat of Winston Spencer Churchill, one of the candidates for election to the British Parliament in Dundee, Scotland, by the prohibition candidate, some writing on the wall must surely be among those who won't see what they don't want to.

A HIGH compliment was paid to Prof. Albert Einstein, the originator of the theory of relativity, the other day in a direction in which perhaps it might hardly have been expected and certainly in a way that was unusual. He was, according to a message from Moscow to the Echo de Paris, solemnly excommunicated by the Russian Communists. This, however, was not all, for his theory was condemned by them as being "reactionary in nature, and furnishing support for counter-revolutionary ideas." Moreover, one of the Communists, a Professor Timirazeff, in presenting a long report to the council, in which was discussed whether the Einstein theory could be reconciled with the theory of materialism, reached the conclusion that it could not, and because, in his opinion, it led to "pure idealism" the sentence of excommunication upon its originator was pronounced.

ACCEPTANCE of a clear definition of the relationship between the Y. M. C. A. and the churches by the recent convention of the association at Atlantic City constitutes an important step in the history of that organization. The report, which incorporated the answer to this long-standing question, and which was accepted by the convention, was prepared by a commission having in its membership twenty nationally accepted leaders in both the churches and the association. It recommended that while "adequate relationship" should be maintained between the two, absolute independence of ecclesiastical control in association work was essential to enable the association adequately to carry out its mission. The stand thus taken was amplified, in part, as follows:

What is asked of the churches is that they heartily respond to requests of the association for counsel in determining objectives and programs and in enlisting personnel and financial support.

There are very few forces at work in American society today helping to build the Nation soundly and solidly on a firm foundation which are accomplishing a greater work than the Y. M. C. A., and that organization is to be congratulated on the farseeing discernment which enabled the members of its commission to reach this important decision.

SO MUCH confusion has been permitted to creep into the public consciousness in connection with the recent so-called wet and dry referendum in the four states of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and California that it is worth while to state clearly the actual facts. It has been popularly believed, for example, that in the four states named the issue at stake was the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of beer and wine. This is not true. In only one of these states was this the case, namely, in Ohio, and in this State those against such a proposal won by a majority of more than 170,000. In Massachusetts and California the issue was a law enforcement measure enacted by the respective legislatures of these states and referred to the voters. In the former State the issue was defeated, in the latter it was upheld. In Illinois two proposals were submitted to the voters in a referendum: one was to amend the state law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer, and the other was to amend the national Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer. These proposals were simply a straw vote, however, as, no matter which way the result went, it would not be in any way binding. For this reason the dry leaders urged their followers not to participate in this voting. That this advice was followed accounts for the apparent wet vote and the fact that, notwithstanding it, eighteen dry Congressmen were elected in that State. It is important to remember, therefore, that the only State in which the question of beer and wine actually came before the people on a direct issue was Ohio, and there the proposal was defeated unmistakably.

CONCLUSION reached by Ernest W. Camp, chief of the division of customs in the United States, from a study of the customs receipts during the month of October, 1922, the first full month following the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Act, that the new tariff is anything but prohibitive, at least merits careful consideration. It is usual for customs receipts to be greatly increased during the month preceding the enactment of a new protective tariff, and to be considerably lessened during the month following the enactment of a new tariff. In the month of September there was the customary increase, but in the month of October the customs receipts were upward of \$40,000,000, concerning which Mr. Camp says that "never before has that figure been reached in the month following the passage of a protective tariff act." Such facts must be taken note of before passing snap judgment on the merits or demerits of so vital an issue as the tariff.

IT is not often that an island is on the public market: Such, however, is the case with Kojima, which belongs to the Hachijo group between Vries Island and the Bonins, in the North Pacific. This island has a circumference of a little more than seven miles and contains two villages, whose inhabitants are mostly farmers and fishermen. It appears that the resources of the island are so limited that the inhabitants found themselves too poor to meet the taxes which are troubling the village assembly. As a possible solution to their difficulties the assembly decided to sell the island at the price of 120,000 yen, together with 3600 yen for the fishing rights. A neighboring island is also reported to be considering a similar proposal. Here would seem to be a great opportunity for anyone desirous of starting a collection of islands.

SO MUCH is heard these days about depreciation of the German mark, one has almost forgotten that the pfennig used to be worth one-hundredth of a mark. Just how much would a pfennig buy today?